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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

New Law Aids National Banks

President Given Vast Powers

Charles E. Mitchell Resigns

U. S. Reply Strengthens League

Japanese Halted at Jehol Pass

Parents Resent Bedtime Tales

CLARIFICATION and purging of the American banking system goes forward. Congress enacts the Cousens amendment to the national banking law and President Hoover signs it. This gives the Comptroller of the Currency power to protect deposits in national banks, and the President is enabled to exercise an authority over national banks similar to that exercised over state banks by state officials. The action was speeded by the action of Governor Ritchie in proclaiming a three-day holiday for all Maryland banks. The Michigan bank situation is relieved by Henry Ford taking over two large Detroit banks, together with favorable action by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—Sudden embarrassments, such as caused the trouble in Michigan and Maryland, are cared for under the new federal law.

¶ Charles E. Mitchell resigns as president of the National City Bank of New York and affiliated corporations and is succeeded by James H. Perkins. Mr. Mitchell's retirement comes in response to a sharp tide of criticism growing out of the disclosures before the Senate investigating committee, among these being that the National City loaned its officers $2,700,000 without interest or security after the 1929 collapse and that it dealt profitably in its own stock contrary to the advice of the bank examiner. Mr. Mitchell, who returns to the Washington witness stand, states that he resigns because of the public's "misunderstanding" of his testimony—He does not wish this to react upon the institution he has long served.

¶ The U. S. Senate Banking and Currency Committee plans to continue its stock market investigation after Congress adjourns. Senator Fletcher pushes a resolution granting this authority. Further inquiry is expected into the business of the National City Company, which has marketed $20,000,000,000 in securities in 10 years. The disclosures of the activities of bank officials in the stock market, while causing a flurry, are regarded as highly salutary and necessary. The banking system is not being jeopardized, but prepared for reforms essential to its well-being. The small depositor will get over his apprehension and cheer up—A better order and greater safety for depositors can come only through a wholesome purging.

¶ The League of Nations feels its position on the Far East strengthened by Washington's reply. The note of Secretary of State Stimson and his successor, Cordell Hull, assures Geneva America is "in substantial accord." The message is regarded as being as strong as could issue on the eve of a change in Administration. Washington can join in the proposed arms embargo against Japan only if Congress passes bills which seem out of reach in the closing hours. Geneva desires, needs this help—But Geneva realizes such may have to wait on the Roosevelt special session.

¶ Japan's invading armies are reported as checked by stout resistance at the Jehol passes. The Chinese yield border towns readily, but it is evident their strategy looks to a stand in the more favorable mountain territory. The Japanese leave Kailu in ruins and Chaoyang burning. Japanese aviators claim to have wiped out 1300 Chinese infantrymen on the march. The airplanes are accused by Shanghai of bombing civilians and towns far behind the battle lines. China lacks airplanes and anti-aircraft guns—Thus the bombers' day's work is nothing but fun.

¶ Moody's Investors Service finds from showings of 633 American industrial, rail and utility companies for 1932 that 49 increased their net earnings over 1931. The companies registering this improvement are scattered throughout all branches of industry. Only two groups as a whole show consistent increase. These are petroleum, with 17 companies establishing an aggregate gain of 18.7 per cent, and the gold mining group, making a gain of 7 per cent. Lower commodity prices made hunting for gold more profitable—And heaps of eager newcomers joined the hunters.

¶ Scarsdale, N. Y., sees the parents of that fashionable village organize a movement for saner radio programs for children. A main objective is to get the lurid bedtime story off the air. The earnest campaigners submit the fruits of their initial investigation. Of 42 programs investigated only 13 are rated as good. Some time ago the Scarsdale parents fruitlessly expelled a Greek whose hot dog stand was suspected of causing childish nightmares—Now they realize that what goes into Johnny's ears is more important than what goes down his throat.

British Parachutes To Deliver Cocoa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bristol, Eng.

AN AERIAL express delivery service operated in Great Britain by J. S. Fry & Sons Ltd. is to be expanded to include delivery by parachute.

The firm makes cocoa and chocolate, and consignments of these goods will be dropped from delivery airplanes at intermediate points throughout the country. The parachutes will be similar to those used by the Royal Air Force in dropping supplies on isolated bases in the East.

Fords Provide All Capital Of Detroit Banks

Put $8,250,000 Into Two New Institutions to Stabilize Situation

DETROIT, Feb. 27 (AP)—Two new Detroit banks, buttressed by the millions of Mr. Henry Ford, today became the keystone of plans to lead Michigan out of the difficulties which resulted in the proclamation of a state-wide banking holiday two weeks ago.

The new banks, whose capital will consist of $8,250,000 furnished by Mr. Ford and his son, Edsel, are expected to open for business Wednesday. They will be built from the liquid assets of the First National Bank and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, whose depositors will be able to receive immediately about 30 per cent of their deposits.

The Fords' offer to subscribe the entire capital stock of the two new banks as accepted by directors and stockholders of the First National and the Guardian National grants the motor manufacturer and his son the right to name the official personnel of the new institutions and ultimately to merge them into one organization. These rights were specifically requested by the Fords.

The Detroit Savings Bank announced it would resume its commercial business today, but would limit savings withdrawals to cases of real necessity and accept checks on other banks only subject to final payment.

Maryland Governor Asks Advice on Bank Situation

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27 (AP)—Gov. Albert C. Ritchie today sought the advice of "representative citizens" on bank legislation.

A group, described as "those who are not bankers and who reflect the views of the general depositing public" was summoned to confer with Mr. Ritchie as the State began the second of its three-day financial "holiday."

The "holiday" was announced late Friday after a steady withdrawal from Baltimore banks had brought on a financial crisis. With a few exceptions, all financial institutions in the State, including banks, building and loan associations and the Baltimore Stock Exchange, were closed. The "holiday" is expected to end Wednesday.

Akron, Ohio, Banks Plan To Keep Deposits Liquid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 27—A plan to prevent withdrawal of bank funds by panicky depositors, and thus assure that money will be available for normal business, was announced yesterday by Mayor C. Nelson Sparks, after conferences with the five Akron banks.

In the case of checking accounts, a quick survey will be made of the banking habits of each depositor and the average balance carried. As long as a depositor continues to deposit money and write checks against it, in conformance to his past practice, the Sparks plan will not affect him. But if, in the judgment of the bank, he begins to write checks in what appears to be an effort to exhaust his account and hoard his money, checks beyond a certain point will not be honored.

Savings withdrawals will be limited to 1 per cent a month.

22 Ohio Banks Erect Safeguards on Deposits

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 27 (AP)—Twenty-two Ohio banks today placed restrictions on heavy withdrawals in anticipation of emergency banking laws Gov. George White promised to offer to the current Legislature.

On the basis of Dec. 31, 1932, statements, the institutions had more than $815,000,000 in deposits and more than $1,025,000,000 in resources.

Banking Bill Now Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Less than five hours after Congress approved it, President Hoover Saturday signed the Cousens emergency aid bill giving the comptroller of the currency the same powers with respect to national banks which state officials have with banks within their jurisdictions.

Indiana Bank Lid On

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27 (AP)—Indianapolis banks last night announced restrictions of withdrawals "until further notice" from checking accounts, savings accounts and deposits evidenced by certificates, to not more than 5 per cent of the amount on deposit.

Cuba's Eye Is on Roosevelt And Possible Intervention

Reaction to Proposal of U. S. Troops Landing Widely Divergent—Cessation of Terrorism Urged to Retain American Good Will

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 27—The possibility of American intervention to straighten out Cuba's financial, economic and political affairs holds Cuba's attention for the moment.

"What will Roosevelt do for us after March 4?" some 4,000,000 people are asking.

However, the idea of America landing troops upon the island does not have unanimous support. It does not appeal to the Government, for if the United States comes, President Machado presumably will go out. It does not please many Oppositionists in Havana who believe that Cuba's problems are for Cuba alone to solve.

On the other hand, in New York, Washington and Miami the reaction is different. Cuban exiles there favor the step as a means to oust the President from office. And too, in Havana, at least the many thousands out of work would welcome American troops. They believe that a business revival would follow the coming of the soldiers. People in the back country neither approve nor disapprove. All they want is steady work.

Politics has a great deal to do with intervention talk. Cuba is stirred from one end of the island to the other by propaganda aimed at President Machado. No charge has been too vicious to lay upon his doorstep. Terrorism, impossible to understand in America, has caused political assassinations and other crimes by both Government and Opposition groups. Propaganda, often unfair, has been spread throughout the United States in an endeavor to influence Washington to take steps that would permit President Machado's exiled opponents to return home and replace the Cuban President with one of their own leaders. Politics has shoved the economic problem into the background.

Were politics out of the picture what good intervention could do for economics many Cuban and American business interests on the island have failed to discover. The mere sending of troops or taking over the administration of governments departments would not restore prosperity. Thoughtful Cubans frankly admit that improved business depends more upon diversified crops and a higher price for sugar than a disciplinary move by the United States.

If politics and economics were both out of the portrait, these same practical thinking Cubans still doubt that intervention could materially help the financial situation. They

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PAY EXPLOITING OF WOMEN TOLD IN TRADE STUDY

Consumers League Reports Reliance on Relief to Augment Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—How some employers are exploiting workers and forcing them to rely upon unemployment funds to make up the difference between their meager earnings and the cost of living even at the lowest standards of decency was revealed by the Consumers League of New York in a survey published here today.

A study of employers' applications for workers filed with the State Employment Service and such private exchanges as the Young Womens' Christian Association and the Girls' Service League shows that many employers have cut wages and salaries to levels on which it is obviously impossible for workers to exist, the league said.

To protect workers from such exploitation, it urged the enactment of mandatory minimum wage legislation, which would also protect employers who want to maintain fair standards of pay.

"At the present time, the employer who wants to pay his workers a living wage is helpless," the league said. "He must produce as cheaply as possible because his competitor will undercut him by paying lower wages.

"In the richest city in the world, women are being paid 12½ cents for making a dress, while the 'finisher' of that dress gets 3 cents, or 15½ cents for the labor on the completed dress."

The average wage offered for a full week of 49½ hours to 769 experienced women workers in the industrial field from July, 1932, to December was $10.34, the league reports.

The league cited cases of clerical workers which showed that many were being forced to accept rates of pay that were appallingly low. The average weekly wage of 141 women employed in offices was found to be $11.39, while many others made even less.

"It is bad enough for the girls who live at home," the report said. "They can hardly earn luncheon and carfare. As for the others, report after report comes in as to their despondency, their undernourishment, their lack of adequate clothing."

Ayala Demands War With Bolivia

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Ayala sent a message to Congress Feb. 24 asking for a declaration of war against Bolivia.

The President's message said that a declaration of war would enable other South American countries to establish their neutrality. This was interpreted in some quarters as indicating hope that Argentina, Chile, Peru and Brazil would blockade Bolivia.

Declaring that a state of war already existed in fact, the message said: "In giving official status to the existing situation Paraguay fulfills her duties toward her sister nations, especially her neighbors whose attitude may thus be defined in accordance with customary traditions and principles."

NEW MEXICO DUNES ENTER PARK SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—White Sands, famous resort in the southern part of New Mexico near Alamogordo, is being established as a national monument. President Hoover has signed a proclamation setting aside this tract of 142,967 acres of land to be administered by the National Park Service.

MILITARY DRILL FOR ALL YOUTHS LOOMS IN REICH

Three Measures Toward Conscription Disclosed in New Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—All German youths will don soldiers' uniforms and learn the manual-at-arms under compulsory military training unless unexpected changes occur in three movements toward conscription in the Reich.

Military authorities are vigorously advocating a militia as a means of forming an army in many respects similar to that existing in the Kaiser's time.

Government programs for "physical training of the youth" are taking on a distinct military character.

A coalition has come into power—the Fascist-Nationalist Government under Chancellor Adolf Hitler—that makes no secret of its desire to return to the old military ideals.

"Private Armies" Formed

Herr Hitler, in his first speech as Chancellor, coupled his willingness to avoid world rearmament with an expression of Germany's "great love for our army as the bearer of our arms and symbols."

From the beginning of its campaigns, Herr Hitler's National Socialist Party has demanded the replacement of the "professional army of Versailles" by an army drawn from the people. The formation of Herr Hitler's own private army of 400,000 "brown shirts," is regarded as evidence of the party's furtherance of the "martial spirit" in Germany.

The Nationalists embrace within their ranks members of the old aristocracy and the military caste, which believes that conscription on the pre-war model is a panacea for German social ills. Mass meetings of the Steel Helmets, Nationalist veterans' organization, ring with reminders of the traditions of the battalions of the Kaiser's day.

General Military Training

Germany regards a militia not only as a basis on which its army can be made similar to those of other European nations. It regards it as a significant step in the return to military training for every male citizen.

Steps to build such a militia will not find Germany unprepared, despite the 14 years of Versailles provisions prohibiting general military training. Capitalizing the post-war movement toward sports among the German youth, patriotic societies and finally the government itself, have instituted programs to link athletics with "military sports."

The 17 camps which were formed under the government youth training plan are designed for schooling of leaders who will spread this influence through the numerous youth organizations. Ten or more courses each accommodating about 200 men, are provided annually at each camp. The result is that approximately 35,000 young men will be trained each year.

The "voluntary Labor Service," originally organized to aid in solving unemployment, is being disclosed as having increasingly military potentialities."

With the removal of military restrictions of Versailles, the emphasis on "youth service to the fatherland," despite protests of liberal and pacifist circles, has definitely shifted in the direction of military conscription.

MORE PUPILS TAUGHT BY FEWER TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Twelve hundred fewer teachers taught 83,303 more children in the public schools of North Carolina 14½ more days during the scholastic year of 1931-32 as compared with 1928-29, for $9,000,000 less money. Twelve per cent of the savings came from economies in operation, it was announced here.

SCHOOL RELIEF DECLARED DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

Strayer Likens Needs of Education to Railway and Bank Aid

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27—A constructive program for the relief of education is being advanced by Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University, in speeches this week before the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

School finance is the one topic both in the main sessions and the sectional meetings of 15 allied organizations, and to the 6000 visiting educators whose school programs have been curtailed Dr. Strayer is advocating a system of state and federal relief based on the theory that if credit is advanced to protect business organizations credit should be extended to public instruction.

"The Federal Government has a stake in the education of every child," said Dr. Strayer in an interview.

"Then if the Federal Government is extending loans to railroads, banks and insurance companies, Congress should call upon the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation to extend relief to local school systems."

Equalization of Opportunities

Further than this Dr. Strayer would have the states assume responsibility for equalizing educational opportunities. "Municipalities find the property tax insufficient in the best times to provide equal opportunities for all children," said Dr. Strayer, "but the state has the power to tap incomes wherever received, inheritances wherever transmitted, to tax corporations and public utilities, even to impose levies on sales."

With such funds the state can guarantee a minimum expenditure of $1000 a teacher throughout the state, or even as New York has done, an expenditure up to $1500 a teacher. Missouri guarantees up to $900 and Ohio and New Jersey have such action pending before their legislative sessions.

Dr. Strayer, whose surveys of school administration and finance in cities throughout the country have done much to frame the present school program, regards with dismay the cutting out of kindergartens, libraries, home economics courses, industrial and vocational classes, guidance, evening schools, music and art.

These he labels as "false economies" and points to cities where the dollar has been "stretched" to give essential services at smaller cost

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'Bogey' Programs For Children Over Radio Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Feb. 27—The "bed-time bogey" which excites and scares children who listen to juvenile radio programs in the evening, has run into a snag here.

Scarsdale parents are laying plans for an extended campaign against radio programs which upset the children just before bed time.

Indications are also that this move by Scarsdale parents may spread to other communities where nation-wide radio broadcasts have a similarly undesirable effect on the youngsters.

Mrs. George Ernst is chairman of a committee appointed by the Fox Meadow Parent-Teachers' Association of Scarsdale to head the movement for saner radio programs for children.

A survey which the committee has made of juvenile programs over the radio between 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock at night showed that only five of 42 programs investigated were "excellent," two were "very good," and six "good," as against 10 that were only "fair," 11 "poor" and eight "very poor," Mrs. Ernst said. Some of these judged "very poor" were among the most popular with children, she added.

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THINGS PRESENT

Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" is given over to answering an argument that the drys should now give up the fight against repeal, and undertake a campaign of education. And while you are on the back page, read the editorial, "Why Merely Tax Liquor?"

Families with little folks that go to school will find themselves mirrored in "Breakfast Before Eight" on the Home Forum page.

Youngsters who are beginning to enjoy the wonders of nature will find interest in the illustrated article on the Children's page.

The Rime-O-Grams are appearing once a week now, today's verses being based on Shakespeare's men.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tuesday's Educational page brings another interesting installment in the "Advertising and You" series.

William Teufani Foster begins tomorrow a series of three articles on "Installment Interest Charges."

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardens page, the weekly Radio Column, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Originator of Technocracy 'Humanized' It 14 Years Ago

California Man Studied Reorganizing Energy During 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—People, rather than machines, are of primary importance in the "original" version of technocracy, according to Mr. William H. Smyth, Berkeley engineer, who is said to have coined the word and to have applied it to his theory of managed government as long ago as 1919.

This difference between Mr. Smyth's plan and that of Mr. Howard Scott and his associates at Columbia University, who, Mr. Smyth says, "have taken the name but not the democratic spirit of technocracy," is said to account in some measure for the growing popularity of the older and, until recently, more obscure system.

It is "humanized" in contrast with the much-publicized theory propounded by the New York group, and to the unprejudiced observer, Mr. Smyth points out, it appears less radical, more readily and universally understandable, and more "workable."

Mr. Smyth, who says his plan implies "reorganization of national energy and resources, coördinating industrial democracy to effect the will of the people," published a series of articles on technocracy in the magazine Industrial Management in 1919, and in 1920-21 amplified his philosophies of government in articles in a Berkeley (Calif.) daily newspaper. Little attention, except locally, and in technical and scholastic circles, was then accorded the stories, but recently Mr. Smyth has been asked to speak frequently, and a pamphlet on the subject has had wide circulation.

Although Mr. Smyth puts little stress on the influence of the ma-

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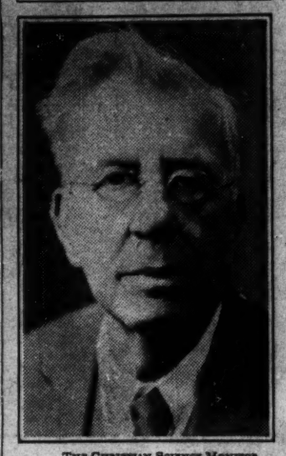
He Is Not a Technocrat



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAM H. SMYTH

NATIONAL CITY AND AFFILIATE HEADS RESIGN

Mitchell and Baker Out Under Fire—J. H. Perkins Succeeds First

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the board of the National City Bank and a member of the directorate of the National City Company, the stock-selling affiliate of the National City Bank, and Mr. Hugh H. Baker, president of the National City Company and a director of the National City Bank, resigned today and their resignations were accepted at a meeting of the boards of directors of the two institutions. Simultaneously they retired from all the affiliates of their companies.

Mr. James H. Perkins, president of the City Bank-Farmers' Trust Company, was named to succeed Mr. Mitchell as chairman of the National City Bank.

Both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Baker were witnesses before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency last week on financial practices by the National City Bank and the National City Company during 1929. Mr. Mitchell based his resignation on the criticism aroused by his disclosures.

Mr. Mitchell's resignation also comes at a time when the federal authorities are examining his income tax returns for 1929 and was not unexpected.

Mitchell's Letter

Mr. Mitchell's letter of resignation follows:

"Gentlemen:

"My first loyalty is to the National City Bank of New York, to which I have given the best years of my life, and I am not willing that the criticism which has been directed at me, as the result of public misunderstanding of testimony given in ex parte hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency during the past week shall react upon the institution on my account. The subjects dealt with related in the main to events of the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, a period which has passed into history, and chiefly concerned activities of the National City Company, the bank's securities affiliate, which have little or no relation to conditions of the present day.

"As the chief officer of the National City Company, as well as of the bank, I personally have been brought under a cloud of criticism from which I conceive that the institution should not be permitted to suffer by my continuance in office.

"With Deep Regret"

"It is, therefore, with deep regret, but at the same time with satisfaction, that the way of service to the institution is open to me, that I ask you to accept my resignation as a director and as chairman of the National City Bank of New York, which resignation applies as well to my similar position in the affiliated and subsidiary companies.

"I am sure that this elimination of my personality will not in the slightest degree affect the loyalty and devotion to service of the officers and employees who have been my associates in this great National City institution. Its financial strength is such that it needs no restatement by me, but it will always be my deepest source of pride.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "C. E. Mitchell."

Mr. Perkins, the new head of the National City, was born in Milton, Mass. He started with Walter Baker & Co. Limited, soon after his graduation from Harvard University in 1898, and became vice-president of the American Trust Company in Boston in 1905. Then he became vice-president of the National Commercial Bank in Albany in 1908, resigning the presidency of that institution to come to New York as vice-president of the National City Bank in 1914.

CANBERRA TRIES SELF-RULE PLAN FOR NEW GUINEA

Large Mandate in Pacific to Get Its Own Executive Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Australia proposes to grant a measure of self-government to New Guinea, a mandate for the government of which was granted to Australia by the League of Nations after the war.

The minister in charge of territories will visit New Guinea this year to inaugurate the system, which provides for the establishment of a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Executive Council will consist of nine members appointed by the Government, eight of whom shall be officers of the territory, and the other a non-official member. The Legislative Council will consist of the eight official members of the Executive Council and seven non-official members representing various interests, to be nominated by the administrator and appointed by the Government of the Commonwealth.

Before the war, New Guinea was a German possession. On the outbreak of war, the territory was occupied by Commonwealth troops and came under the mandate system.

From the beginning of administration in New Guinea by the Australian civil authorities in May, 1921, until 1927, the white population consisted mainly of officials. After the sale of the properties expropriated from the Germans, the proportion of nonofficial residents began to rise rapidly. At present there is a white population of about 3900, of whom about 300 are officials.

Imports have increased from £469,000 in 1922 to £779,000 in 1932, and exports from £499,000 to £1,108,000. To June, 1932, 511,822 ounces of gold, valued at nearly £2,000,000, had been exported from New Guinea.

The main objectives of Australian policy in New Guinea are officially stated by the Commonwealth Government to be:

Preservation of native laws and customs so far as they are not repugnant to our sense of morality, and cultivation of a better understanding of native thoughts and habits.

Prohibition of traffic in narcotics, liquors and arms.

Protection of the contractual rights of the native laborer.

Inauguration of a system of native agriculture for the cultivation of foodstuffs and native crops by the natives.

Participation to an increasing degree by natives in the administration of the territory.

The League of Nations has expressed satisfaction with Australia's administration of this important mandate.

BIRMINGHAM SURPLUS GROWS ON LESS INCOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Birmingham claims to be one of the few larger cities in the United States that has continued to operate within its income despite decreasing revenues from taxes. Mr. J. M. Jones Jr., president of the city commission, says during the last three years salaries and other operating expenses have been cut four times.

The city ended the fiscal year of 1931 with a surplus of $88,500 and ended 1932 with $199,635 in the treasury. The city's property assessed for taxes in 1929 totaled $232,130,915 and dropped to $196,091,682 in 1932.

WALSH RESIGNS

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 27 (AP)—The resignation of Thomas J. Walsh as senior United States Senator of Montana was received yesterday by Governor Erickson. It becomes effective next Saturday, March 4.

BRITAIN BANS ARMS EXPORT TO FAR EAST

Embargo Will Apply to Both Combatants, Says Simon

NEW MOVE BACKS LYTTON PROPOSALS

London Plans to Keep Free From Actual Fighting in Orient

Closely following the Stimson note to Geneva, assuring the League of the United States' cooperation in its efforts to settle the Far Eastern crisis, comes news from London that the British Government is stopping all export of munitions to both combatants. Attempts to persuade the Government to penalize Japan alone failed. Meanwhile, in Jehol the speedy success of the invading Japanese during the last three days has come to a sudden halt through the stubborn defense of well-intrenched Chinese troops at Lingyuan and Chihfeng, while rumors that Nanking is about to withdraw its Minister from Tokyo have been rapidly gaining credence.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 27—Effective today the British Government applied an embargo on the shipment of all armaments to both combatants in the Far Eastern conflict.

Announcement of this decision was made by Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today and was received in tense silence, its importance being recognized by all sides on the crowded benches.

Cheers broke out afterwards, when Sir John, referring to comparison with the situation of 1914 made by Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Opposition, who had preceded him, said that there was one great difference, that under no possible circumstances now did Britain intend to allow itself to become involved in fighting.

Application of this embargo to one of the two combatants, as urged by the Opposition, Sir John Simon indicated, must be dependent upon international action, since no one power acting by itself could take such a responsibility. But the British Government, Sir John also said, will continue to do its utmost to bring about combined international action in support of the findings of the Lytton Commission and the unanimous recommendations of the Assembly adopted Feb. 24.

The British Government holds that no unilateral arms embargo can be effectual by itself, and hopes that other world powers will quickly join in collective action.

Sir John referred to the "horrible idea" of profit being made out of supplying death-dealing weapons to a nation engaged in an aggressive war. He passed no judgment upon Japan, and Britain's desire was to remain good friends with both Japan and China, but he took the view that whatever may have been the considerations in Japan's favor at the beginning, these were now wiped out by the fact of Japan's having taken the law into his own hands.

The Government's decision is supported by the Opposition, which, however, would have desired to go further. Mr. Lansbury, for example, argued today that the embargo should be enforced unilaterally against Japan and should include not only arms but also finance and credit.

Japanese Invaders Of Jehol Halted By Stout Chinese Defense

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27—Following the three-day rapid advance along all the available highways of eastern Jehol, the Japanese today encountered the Chinese regulars in a strong position before Lingyuan and Chihfeng, whom aerial artillery bombardments had failed to dislodge. Resistance, which hitherto has been almost entirely lacking, has now begun and the Japanese campaign grows more difficult. In fighting which continued throughout yesterday morning the Chinese stoutly held their ground, sustaining losses estimated at about 500.

Nanking has imposed a strict censorship of the Chinese press in central China, forbidding the newspapers to print sensational accounts of the Jehol fighting, which might inflame the public and result in "incidents." Independent reports confirm statements that Japanese aviators are showing little regard for civilians and are bombing cities and towns far behind the battle lines, resulting in numerous civilian casualties. By aerial and artillery bombardments the Japanese are endeavoring to clear the path for cavalry and infantry with a minimum of casualties.

Withdrawal of Chinese Envoy to Tokyo Likely—Stimson Note Received

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 27—While the Chinese Legation categorically denies reports from Peiping, circulated in the United States, that the Chinese Minister at Tokyo will be withdrawn, diplomats believe that the eventual recall of the Minister, Mr. Chiang Tso-pin is likely.

It appears that the legislative yuan, at its meeting in Nanking Feb. 24, passed a resolution that the Council of State ought to sever

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WORLD SLUMP CAUSED BY WAR, ECONOMISTS SAY

Senate Inquiry Hears How Every Great Conflict Had Like Collapse

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The business collapse which vexes the world today is not an isolated phenomenon, economists told the Senate Finance Committee today, but is similar to what has followed every great war in the past and recovery is equally inevitable when normal business forces reassert themselves.

In 1824, after the Napoleonic wars, and in 1873, after the United States Civil War, there were trade declines strikingly parallel to that of today, Mr. Alexander D. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Times, pointed out when the initial wastage caused by war was accompanied by skyrocketing prices, accumulation of heavy debts at high prices and the subsequent recession.

Then followed the familiar phenomenon of a preliminary financial crisis, a temporary revival of confidence, a speculative orgy and then the inevitable major collapse.

The course of events since 1929 does not present isolated phenomena, but is in time, order and character of sequence precisely analogous to what followed other devastating wars," Mr. Noyes said. "The facts show also as we may learn from the subsequent record of history, that the nations which suffered from these other disheartening depressions—the United States especially—emerged from them, and entered eventually on a new chapter of economic progress and prosperity.

"They show something else, if the full story of these older depressions is traced: namely that every one of these older depressions was brought to its end, not through rash experiments with the currency, but through the eventual assertion of the principles of sound money and the gold standard."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, in a letter prepared for the committee, also attributed the business decline to the World War, and proposed as remedies a balanced budget and home and international coöperation abroad.

In similar language Prof. Frederick R. Fairchild of Yale University, after urging a sound money policy, and declaring his full confidence that America will, without doubt, work out of the slump by natural forces, also recommended international coöperation.

Dr. Butler urged efforts at the international economic conference to reduce trade barriers; a lightening of the load of armament, and, through the Federal Reserve System, coöperation with the Bank for International Settlements to eliminate existing exchange controls, and to stabilize currency. In addition, Dr. Butler urged immediate United States ratification of the World Court protocol and a counterattack on the world-wide backward movement toward reactionary nationalism, exemplified in the United States by the "buy American" campaign. He recommended a "scientific system of contributory insurance against the risks of unemployment and dependent old age."

CHICKASHA COTTON OIL COMPANY

Net profit of Chickasha Cotton Oil Company for six months ended Dec. 31, 1932, was $200,832 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Cuba's Eye Is on Roosevelt And Possible Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

agree that something might be done to refund the troublesome Cuban international and national debts, and that it might secure a temporary loan to tide the Government over for the next few years. But they believe that whatever financial readjustments come to Cuba should first be the result of drastic cuts in the budget, and the stoppage of unnecessary government expenditures.

There is a strong sentiment growing in Cuba, among Opposition leaders who have not fled to the United States, that the spreading of anti-Government propaganda must stop. It is felt that Cuba is not only hurting its cause in the eyes of the American people, but that it is fostering a feeling of unrest that may lead to such anarchy that the United States will be forced to land troops. Word has gone forth from Havana that if Cuba would retain the good will of the United States, as well as the rest of the world, terrorism must give way, and order must be reëstablished on the island.

If such efforts should fail and if the United States should make use of the Platt Amendment, giving to it the right to intervene and restore order that lives and property should be safeguarded, there are several ways it could act.

Possible Course of Action

Intervention might be a peaceful one similar to that which brought Gen. Enoch Crowder to Havana in 1921. Cuba then, as now, was passing through an economic crisis and sugar was at the bottom of it. General Crowder forced certain changes in the Government, arranged with American bankers for a loan to the Government, went back to the United States, and lived to see all his good efforts go to naught.

2. Intervention might be similar to that which brought William Howard Taft, Secretary of War, and Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, to Havana in 1906, to aid political factions in coming to an adjustment of their differences. How permanent was their success the present political situation in Cuba illustrates.

3. Intervention might be the taking over the island with armed force, setting up a provisional government, keeping watch over the governmental departments and collection of customs, and incurring the bitter resentment of Latin America. American imperialism would certainly be charged against President Roosevelt.

It is the consensus here that if America came in it would have to do one of two things: (1) remain for a few months while a provisional government got under way, get out, and then come back again; (2) remain for 10 years, standing back of whatever government it saw fit to establish, get out, and some years later return again.

In other words, there are few persons in Havana who believe that Cuba would wholly reconstruct its ideas about either government or politics, for both mean power, and power means wealth. Government jobs have kept many, many Cuban families going, even after they quit working or never worked at all for the money the Government paid. President Zaya, not so very long ago, held to the Presidency by giving jobs to every one—members of his own party and the Opposition.

If, therefore, intervention must be used only as a last resort to stop political intrigue and restore order in Cuba, a way, meanwhile, must be found to bring the Government and all Opposition leaders into accord over a program that will give the people a breathing spell. That such a way must be found is admitted by several leaders who, a year ago, were as bitter against President Machado as are the Cuban exiles in Miami.

The President has offered to deal with political opponents and work toward a plan that would include a coalition cabinet. Thus far his opponents have been unwilling to consider anything except his resignation. This he will not grant, but it may be that the Opposition realizing that a revolution against the President cannot succeed while he has the army's support, will, for the sake of Cuba's welfare, lay aside its propaganda and help the Government put its house in order.

That they will do so is extremely doubtful, for they do not trust the President. Only the other day, General Menocal, now in Miami, in response to the suggestion that he return to Cuba and confer with the Government declared that he would be killed the moment he set his foot on the dock. Others feel the same way, and probably with considerable cause, although it is known that following the unsuccessful revolution of 1931 and their capture and imprisonment, they were not ill-used by the President, and were finally set free.

Drift to Bankruptcy

Cuba today is seemingly drifting toward bankruptcy. President Machado is making an attempt to cut down all Government expenses and pay off the external and internal debts. But the President is nearing the end of his resources. Business has fallen off 80 per cent and continues to drop. The Government is receiving no help from the Opposition. Instead, a definite campaign has been started to keep people from paying taxes and spending money except for the bare necessities of life. No Government has a fair chance under these conditions.

There is one hope, however, and should it come to pass, not even the Opposition could hinder the Government. If President Roosevelt should persuade the American Congress to remove the tariff now placed on Cuban sugar entering United States ports, Cuba's economic and financial troubles would turn the corner and fade out.

The world's overproduction of sugar is said to be nearing an end. If this is so, higher prices will follow. For, with sugar production limited under the Chadbourne Plan until and including 1935, the demand will exceed the supply and higher prices will follow. When that times comes, if Cuba has no tariff to worry over, laborers in the cane fields will be paid wages more than sufficient for just living expenses, and the money will be spent to find its way into many business channels.

Intervention alone cannot do this.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Firemen's Relief Association: Annual ball and concert, Boston Garden, 8.

Copley Society: Costume ball, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, 9.

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Lyceum course lecture on the jazz age, by Mr. Louis K. Anspacher, dramatist and orator. Temple Israel meeting house, Longwood Avenue and the Riverway, 8:30.

Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen: Dinner meteing, talk on four-color printing by Mr. V. Winfield, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Boston League of Women Voters: Supper meeting, Mr. John C. Brodhead, speaker, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Dedham Post, American Legion: Annual minstrel show, Dedham High School Hall, 8:15.

Boston Public Library Employees Benefit Association: Annual party, Hotel Bradford, 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language," 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 8:20.
Copley—"The Geisha Girl," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Capt. Giles C. Stedman of S. S. American Merchant, and Mr. John Benson, head of American Association of Advertising Agencies, guests of honor, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Back Bay Association, Inc.: Weekly luncheon meeting and discussion, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

M. I. T.: Lecture on air transportation, by Prof. Edward P. Warner, 3 and 4. Open to public.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Lecture on "Current Books," by Dr. Miriam P. Skirball, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 3.

Women's Republican Club: Address, "The Golden Age of New England Writers," by Miss Caroline Ticknor, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated lecture, "Buddha's Lotus Throne," by Dr. Analda K. Coomaraswamy, lecture hall, 3. Also Spanishi paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Meeting, Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3. Open to public.

Exhibit of toy houses, auspices William A. Delano, architect, to aid young architects formerly with his firm, 280 Dartmouth Street, through an indefinite period.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Some Aspects of the Present Economic Situation," by Prof. Lloyd L. Shaulis of Tufts College, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

First in series of "Current Events" lectures, by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House Association, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; paintings in the museum collection by Boston artists; sixteenth century French engravings; costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America, opening March 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Japanese prints from the Duel Collection; etchings by old and modern masters; also drawings and paintings by students of Dr. D. W. Ross and H. Zimmerman, through March 9; Chinese pottery from the Hoyt Collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art; also reproduction of German manuscript, illuminations.

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—General exhibitions.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water-Color Painters. Through March 4.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Literary Shop, 102A Myrtle Street—Water colors by Jacque Messia. Through March 4.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, Inc., 697 Boylston Street—Lithographs by Thomas Handforth and miscellaneous paintings by other artists.

W. J. Gardner Gallery, 381 Boylston Street—One hundred prints by Brangwyn, Cameron, Clark, Dodd, Fitton and Short.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Drawings and lithographs by Harold J. Coolidge Jr. and M. A. Boullard-Deve. Through March 10.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Cartoons by Franklin Collier. Through March 6.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Goss Cowell. Through March 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships and the sea by John P. Benson.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Harley Perkins and John C. E. Taylor. Through March 11.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings by Barbara Bradford. Through March 12.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, 230 Fenway—Jewelry by Margaret Vant. Through March 4.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Lee W. Court. Through March 10.

Doll & Richards Gallery, 128 Newbury Street—Paintings by Guillo d'Blass. Through March 11.

SENATOR WALSH WEDS

HAVANA, Feb. 27 (AP)—United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who will be President-Elect Roosevelt's Attorney-General, was married Saturday to Señora Mina Perez Chaumont de Truffin.

Waldorf

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SEVEN MEMBERS OF ROOSEVELT CABINET NAMED

Swanson for Navy and Ickes in Interior Post Now Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 27—The appointment of Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia as Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Harold L. Ickes of Chicago as Secretary of the Interior was announced by President-Elect Roosevelt here today.

These follow the appointment of Mr. James A. Farley of New York as Postmaster-General and Mr. Henry A. Wallace of Iowa as Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday.

This makes seven members of his official family who have been named by Mr. Roosevelt. Three more remain to be made, but it is expected that there will be no change from the list already published. This includes Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana as Attorney-General, Dr. Daniel C. Roper of Washington as Secretary of Commerce and Miss Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor.

The appointment of Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee as Secretary of State; of Mr. William H. Woodin of New York as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. George A. Dern, one-time Governor of Utah, as Secretary of War, preceded the official announcement of the appointments of Senator Swanson, Mr. Ickes, Mr. Farley and Mr. Wallace.

When asked by newspaper correspondents why he had named Senator Swanson and Mr. Ickes, the President-Elect at the press conference this morning said he "liked the cut of their jibs."

Swanson for Navy

The appointment of Senator Swanson to the Navy portfolio is certain to be applauded everywhere. No warmer friend of the United States Navy is to be found in the Congress and no Senator or Representative is better informed on naval affairs than he. Likewise he is a strong advocate of arms limitation consistent with national safety.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had known Mr. Ickes personally for about 20 years. "I think the first time I saw him was when I was in the state legislature," the President-Elect added.

He described Mr. Ickes as a lawyer who had taken a prominent part in all kinds of public affairs in the Middle West and said he was a strong supporter of Hull House in Chicago.

Mr. Ickes bolted the Republican Party in 1912 as one of the original members of the Bull Moose movement. He was back in the Republican fold in 1916, however, when he was a member of the national campaign executive committee working for the election of Mr. Charles E. Hughes. He campaigned for Senator Hiram Johnson in 1924, when the latter tried to win the Republican presidential nomination. He is close to Senator Johnson and to Senator-Elect William G. McAdoo, both of whom it was reported in circles believed to be informed, backed him strongly for the Interior portfolio.

Farm Leader Named

When Mr. Wallace takes up the duties as head of the Department of Agriculture, he will follow in the footsteps of his father, Henry C. Wallace, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding Cabinet. While the elder Mr. Wallace was a Republican, his son is an independent and was a strong supporter of Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. He is editor of Wallace's Farmer, a farm organ of national circulation, and is held by Mr. Roosevelt to be one of a small group of men who were responsible for the various farm organizations agreeing on a legislative program.

Mr. Farley is one of the most widely-known political leaders in the country. He will continue as chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of the New York State Democratic Committee and will be the key man in the distribution of federal patronage. He will move the national headquarters of his party to Washington immediately after the inauguration.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Conn.; Mr. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and Mr. Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, and Mrs. Reid were callers on Mr. Roosevelt yesterday. The President-Elect refused to confirm or deny reports that Mr. Cummings would be named to succeed Mr. Theodore Roosevelt as Governor-General of the Philippines.

The President-Elect let it be known that after the inauguration Krum Elbow will be the summer capital.

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Comparison of Massachusetts State Expenditures in 1913, 1926 and 1932

Functions	1913	1926	1932	Inc. 1933 over 1913	Inc. 1932 over 1926
Legislative	$479,462	$686,746	$877,009	82.9%	27.7%
Legislative Investigation	78,487	43,347	43,912	*44.5	1.6
Judiciary	647,430	1,179,877	1,416,082	118.7	20.0
Governor and Council	1,839,901	1,844,151	2,259,408	23.5	22.5
Secretary (State)	240,784	353,862	464,458	92.9	31.3
Treasurer and Receiver-General	77,868	218,496	383,616	354.1	61.6
Auditor	40,145	47,382	64,082	59.6	35.5
Auditor Miscellaneous Accounts	544,191				
Attorney-General	70,103	103,437	106,017	51.2	2.5
Department of Agriculture	32,276	190,859	518,755	530.5	196.8
Department of Conservation	589,945	820,284	1,816,539	207.9	121.5
Dept. Banking and Insurance	204,180	450,013	655,431	221.0	45.6
Dept. Corporations and Taxation	177,655	931,968	1,231,380	593.1	32.1
Department of Education	3,069,079	6,758,832	7,586,171	266.6	12.2
Dept. Civil Service and Registration	91,692	179,569	270,877	195.4	50.8
Department of Industrial Accidents	65,481	183,957	219,558	235.3	19.4
Dept. of Labor and Industries	184,791	327,549	431,373	133.4	31.7
Department of Mental Diseases	4,534,342	8,172,360	11,075,796	144.3	35.5
Department of Correction	1,853,477	2,587,689	3,917,545	152.2	51.2
Department of Public Welfare	1,933,884	4,831,726	9,297,847	380.8	92.4
Department of Public Health	806,947	1,944,123	2,508,812	210.9	29.0
Department of Public Safety	218,246	787,751	1,330,008	509.4	68.8
Department of Public Works	4,955,299	12,175,662	27,215,564	449.2	123.5
Department of Public Utilities	168,059	211,687	281,261	67.4	33.0
Metropolitan District Boulevards	.....	884,341	1,164,977	....	31.7
Unassigned Accounts	.....	401,788	581,655	....	44.8
Military Gratuities	333,972	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	346,603	351,599	514,033	48.3	46.2
Interest on Debt	1,883,661	1,338,954	885,711	*46.0	*36.1
Retirement of Debt	$23,904,947	$47,966,697	$77,055,809	222.3	60.6
	638,275	1,198,057	916,132	43.5	*23.5
Totals	$24,543,222	$49,164,754	$77,971,941	217.7%	58.6%

*Decrease.

Music

Pension Fund Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall in aid of its pension fund. The program consisted of Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Schumann's Piano Concerto and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. Miss Myra Hess, the soloist, gave her services.

The concert was a tremendous popular and artistic success. Mozart's Serenade served once more to display the unsurpassed tonal beauty and flexibility of the Boston string choirs; the performance was a delight. Miss Hess responded with the utmost sensitiveness to the Schumann's music, and the orchestra seconded her sympathetically. At the close there was an ovation such as one does not remember to have heard in Symphony Hall since Heifetz played the Brahms Violin Concerto several seasons ago. Again and again the soloist was recalled, and twice she brought back Dr. Koussevitzky, who invited the instrumentalists to share the tribute. Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony is dear to the conductor's heart, and its interpretation is one of his most successful achievements. Yesterday's thrilling performance was characteristic, and led to an ovation that rivaled that which the concerto had provoked. Altogether an exciting afternoon.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony

For the seventh and last concert of their season, the People's Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon presented a curiously assorted program. Opening with Haydn's "London" Symphony in D, it closed grandiloquently with Tchaikovsky's Overture "1812." Between were two concertos—Saint-Saëns's in G minor for piano and Popper's in E minor (with its first movement omitted) for cello—and Mr. Frederick S. Converse's "Festival of Pan." The soloists of the afternoon were Mr. Josef Alexander, pianist, and Mr. Ralph Smalley, cellist; Mr. Thompson Stone conducted.

The Haydn symphony was agreeably performed, for the most part in a straightforward and matter-of-fact manner which permitted the music—which has the qualities of Haydn's maturity—to make its own effect. But echoes in the imperfectly filled hall blurred the spirited final Allegro. Saint-Saëns's concerto, superficially effective but essentially vacuous, was played by Mr. Alexander efficiently, intelligently, not insensitively, but in a manner which somehow failed to rise to the tonal brilliance frequently demanded. He was, however, hampered by an accompaniment which lagged constantly a fraction of a beat behind.

Of Popper's equally unmomentous cello concerto, Mr. Smalley played the long Andante with beautiful tone and admirably flowing phrase. The Allegro was performed a little less cleanly—but quick movements are notoriously the cellist's bugbear.

Mr. Converse's "Festival of Pan" has a rich classic-ballet mellifluousness and a lushness of harmony and orchestration faintly but irresistibly reminiscent of the Venusberg music and of later, French, dabblings in mythology. Probably effective as tonal background for dancers, it seemed yesterday, in concert performance, spun out to a length somewhat greater than the inherent interest of the purely musical proceedings warranted. But a performance which left much to be desired may have been partly to blame.

Of Tchaikovsky's "1812" it need be said only that it is far too noisy for so small a hall. It brought to a close the orchestra's season, and was followed by long and cordial applause.

S. S.

WELLESLEY HONORS MT. HOLYOKE GIRL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 27—Wellesley College, for the second time in recent years, has awarded the annual Alice Freeman Palmer fellowship to a Mount Holyoke student in the field of chemistry. Miss Anna Litzenger of Bedford, Penna., graduate assistant in the Department of Chemistry at Mount Holyoke, has just received this high distinction.

Miss Litzenger graduated from Mount Holyoke in 1931 with high honors in chemistry, and she received an appointment as graduate assistant in the department. She will compete her work for her master's degree in June. Meantime she has assisted Prof. Dorothy Hahn in a research project, the result of which was published in the December issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society. Miss Elizabeth Gilman '23 received the Palmer Fellowship in 1927.

MORGENTHAU WARNS AGAINST CLASS LAWS

Gradual emergence from the slump in the wake of renewed demand for commodities was forecast by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, who spoke at the Old South Forum yesterday. Petty politics must be eliminated, he stated, after warning that the incoming Administration will be confronted by problems affecting special classes.

A national law to protect depositors and banks from runs was urged, with the urgent advocacy of banking alone for banks and elimination of speculation in securities or commodities by these institutions. Nation-wide balancing of budgets—household as well as governmental—was recommended as a corollary of recovery. The income-anticipating luxury must, he said, be abandoned.

BUREAU AIDS LEATHER MEN

Tanners of the United States depended to a greater extent in 1932 upon services, from the leather division of the United States Department of Commerce, in their effort to sell leather abroad, than in either 1931 or 1930, said Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today. More than 5455 requested services concerning world market data were rendered to trade contacts by the leather division in 1932, a gain of 12 per cent over the 1931 figures, said Mr. Butler.

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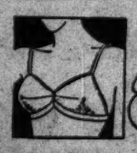

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STATE CURRENT SURPLUS FOUND BY STATISTICIAN

Chase Says It Has Been Maintained Every Year Since 1923

Despite the inclement financial weather, Massachusetts has maintained a current surplus every year since 1923, according to figures compiled by Mr. Harvey S. Chase, statistician of the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League. It is only when capital and debt outlays are charged against the current surplus that the much publicized deficit of $11,002,147 for 1932 emerges, he said.

From 1925 to 1930, he illustrated, the Commonwealth recorded net surpluses, but in 1931 fortunes were reversed and a net deficit of $5,842,773 appeared. However the current surplus for that year was $10,613,123, while in 1932 the cataclysmic deficit of $11,002,147 is actually a current surplus of $4,561,297.

Mr. Chase believes that the expenditures for capital outlays should have been held over until more profitable times, permitting the current surpluses to stand, thus reducing the state tax that must be shunted off onto the "cracking" municipalities at a most inopportune time. Certainly with the cities' share of the state revenue diminished from $30,000,000 in 1931 to $12,000,000 for the current year, it is, he indicated, no time to make payments that can be made from future revenue. Consequently he urges that the state governments and the Federal Government undertake long-time financing, separating the current expenditures from the capital outlays, which are logically amortized over a long span of time. Thus, he said, the burden is apportioned with pressure on taxes relaxed in times of a slump, when the people are least able to pay, and intensified in prosperous times.

Discussing the rapid kiting of state expenditures, he pointed out that in 1923 gasoline and motor taxes in the highway fund produced $8,000,000 in 1923; $13,500,000 in 1927; $16,000,000 in 1929; $21,000,000 in 1931; and $23,500,000 in 1932. There were also increased collections in corporation and inheritances taxes—$14,000,000 in 1923 and $24,000,000 in 1931. These increases in collections permitted the state expenditures to rise in this time from $47,000,000 in 1923 to $69,500,000 in 1931.

"Then came trouble. 'Prosperity' was over," he continued. "The slump in real estate and stock 'insecurities' became terrific, and the revenue of the State, aside from gasoline taxes and deficit tax, dropped from $40,730,000 in 1931 to $33,789,000 in 1932. The expenditure continued upward, however, and in 1932 exceeded that of 1931 by some $2,500,000. Taken together with the reduction of revenue receipts in 1932, the 'surplus of revenue' in 1930 of nearly $2,000,000 became in 1932 a revenue deficit of $11,000,000."

Governor Ely's estimated budget for 1933 forecasts a net deficit of $644,098 after charges for capital outlays of $9,578,162 are deducted from a current surplus of $8,934,064. In addition to relieving towns and cities of the State of an increasing tax load by setting aside capital outlay charges Mr. Chase advocates economies that will not curtail vital services.

STATE LEGISLATURE TO HONOR COOLIDGE

Exercises in memory of Calvin Coolidge, late President of the United States, are to be held by the Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday. Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in a proclamation today, directed that this formal tribute be paid to Mr. Coolidge.

The Governor adds: "May I suggest that on that day our public schools throughout the Commonwealth join in a fitting tribute to his memory. Let them supplement their routine with simple, brief addresses and recitations which will typify his character and adequately review his career as youth and man—a servant of the Commonwealth and of the nation."

Dr. Woolley to Open Providence Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27—Economic questions of fundamental importance to business will be discussed in a series of 11 meetings under the auspices of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and Brown University. The plan of "the old New England town meeting" will be followed closely in some of the meetings, with round table discussion, and others will be addressed by leaders in national thought.

The series will begin tomorrow with Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, speaking on "Disarmament and Its Relation to International Questions." A meeting on March 22 will be addressed by Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock of the Wall Street Journal, New York, on "Inflation of the Currency—What it Portends."

"War Debts," Disarmament," "Tariff Policies," "The London Economic Conference," "The Gold Standard," "The Problem of the American Farmer," "Problems of Our National Transportation System," "The Policy of the Sales Tax," "The Sherman Anti-Trust Law," "Taxes" and "National Economic Planning" are subjects proposed for the series of meetings.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Margaretta Vogel, Zurich, Switzerland.
Edith M. Bodine, Camden, N. J.
Mrs. Everett W. Mills, Jenkintown, Penna.
John Bloomquist, Brockton, Mass.
William G. Grant, Winthrop, Mass.
H. Grant, Winthrop, Mass.
Nathan Gardner, Winthrop, Mass.
Mrs. Harvey McLeod, Winthrop, Mass.
Gladys R. Whittier, Danvers, Mass.
Philip P. Whittier, Danvers, Mass.
Margaret G. Brooks, Edgewood, R. I.
John P. Brooks, Edgewood, R. I.
Richard T. Brooks, Edgewood, R. I.
Gifford Brooks, Edgewood, R. I.
Perry P. Brooks, Edgewood, R. I.
Gertrude Holland, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ethel L. Brewer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
G. J. Brewer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bernice W. Cartier, Brooklyn, N. Y.
David H. Holland, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SUNDAY
Doris L. Gross, Stonington, Maine.

SENTENCE IN LOTTERY CASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Bernard C. McGuire, professional promoter, pleaded guilty today in the Loyal Order of Moose federal lottery case in which he was codefendant with United States Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania. Judge Alfred C. Coxe sentenced McGuire to a year and a day in Atlanta penitentiary on each of the two indictments, the sentences to run concurrently with a similar sentence imposed when he was convicted in the Eagles case.

It's SPRING In Nearby PINEHURST

Would you like to play golf tomorrow morning at Pinehurst where the Spring sunshine warms the pine scented air? If so, the train leaves from the Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. City, at 6:40 tonight.

And you will find Pinehurst's nearness to be only one of its many advantages: a mild, invigorating climate, congenial companions, perfect service—all at rates in keeping with the times.

May we suggest the 8 Day Plan—all expenses including railroad—at $110 at Carolina Hotel or $97 at Holly Inn?

Inquire at our N. Y. Office (Hotel St. Regis), any tourist agency, or write General Office, Pinehurst, N. C., for booklet or reservations.

Pinehurst NORTH CAROLINA
America's Premier Winter Resort

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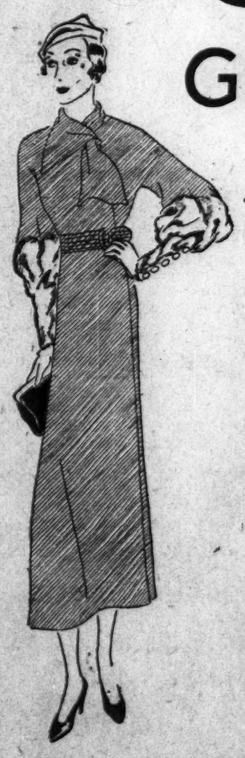

flattering to every woman are the special grays in this coat . . . just enough white has been woven into the material to give it vivacity . . . just enough white is shaded, too, into the deep cuffs of lamb. From a collection where navy and black are also featured in original new ways.

this special group

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Fifth Avenue at 56th Street
NEW YORK

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS . . . FIFTH FLOOR

SCRIP CURRENCY BASIS OF PLANS FOR GARDEN CITY

Boston Architect Outlines Project for Chelsea-Revere Parkway

Enthusiastic approval among certain business concerns of a proposal to introduce a mortgage plan of scrip currency to start the wheels of small-home building is giving impetus to a project designed to facilitate the construction of a garden city group on the Chelsea-Revere parkway.

Purchasing of homes out of low rental payments; employment of thousands of idle builders and workers in allied trades, and the establishment of greater and sounder values through the investment of labor which scrip currency would stimulate, are some of the advantages visualized by sponsors of this new method for shaking off the economic millstone.

Details concerning the project have just been made public by Mr. John J. Smith, Boston architect, who is one of the leading figures in the projected enterprise. Mr. Smith has designed a number of large buildings in Boston among which is the old Copley Square Hotel. He is an authority on small-home building and has made a special study of the garden city homes in England, a type of housing which he believes is especially adaptable to the project.

Involves New Methods

The plan involves new methods of operation and financing, and an entirely new system of relationships between employer and employee, business firms and financial men, all cooperating. "In this new movement, speculation, competition and profits would be laid aside," says Mr. Smith. "The aim of all participating is to provide work that shall create values. Five per cent interest-bearing scrip, secured by mortgage bonds, is to be used as currency. This scrip will represent work-created values, and will circulate among those who are cooperating to put to rout the no-work calamity, as well as the no-money calamity.

"The scrip would pay a safe and secured 5 per cent profit to all who coöperate, circulate it and use it."

The Boston architect calls it labor's new money.

"New England has always been known for its ultraconservatism," he exlpains, "and so this new scrip currency has been made conservative in its security. Every issue is fully secured by a good 5 per cent interest-bearing mortgage placed on the homes as they are built. This mortgage is then simply split up into small denominations to make it available, either for currency or retained as a 5 per cent mortgage investment.

Will the contractors, the lumber dealers, and the laborer accept this scrip currency in lieu of cash? Mr. Smith voices an emphatic "Yes."

Going back to explain the organization of the administrative phase of the project, Mr. Smith pointed out that a group of business men, architects, construction engineers, material dealers and skilled workers got together and decided to build a group of garden city homes on a wholesale basis. A careful study was made of the most suitable location and it was agreed that parkway boulevards offer the best opportunities.

Tract Selected

A tract was finally selected fronting on the Chelsea-Revere parkway which, when surveyed, was found to provide 140 building sites with space for a lagoon and park.

Eventually it was found necessary to obtain the support of two or three financial men to help in securing the land and making such developments which landscape architects had laid out. It then became apparent, he explained, that three separate yet coöperating companies would be necessary.

First, the Parkway Land Development Company was visualized as a means of securing land adjoining parkways and which would develop such sites into parks before turning the property over to the second group, the proposed Garden City Homes Construction Company. This group would construct the homes planned by architects, providing a group of attractively designed residences having all modern conveniences, yet, by this new system, at extremely low cost.

The third organization in prospect is the National Mutual Trust Company, a nonprofit company which will take mortgages on the property as built, and issue interest-bearing scrip in lieu of money, in denominations of $1, $5, $10 and $50 scrip, which can be used as a circulating currency and be fully secured by the Garden City Homes which have been established by unemployed labor.

Receive All Payments

The trust company would receive all payments from the Garden City Homes, whether made as part payment for purchase or as rental payments, and would apply and set aside for interest payments, taxes and other expenses pertaining to the properties on which it holds mortgages. It would also employ a suitable representative to call on firms and merchants and see to such advertising as shall make known the value of its scrip issues.

The trust company, being a nonprofit concern, after all overhead expenses are paid, from payments received would invest all surplus in 20-year endowment insurance policies that will be earning profits for the benefit of scrip holders, and provide a surplus with which to buy other garden city locations.

The location for the first proposed group is on the line between Chelsea and Revere. About 100 of the homes would be built in Chelsea and 40 in Revere. The site is within five minutes driving time of the ocean and 15 minutes from the State House by way of the East Boston vehicular tunnel.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; minimum temperature about 15; fresh northwest winds, diminishing tonight.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair; colder in east portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest and north winds; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion about Tuesday, and again Friday or Saturday; colder Tuesday night and Wednesday, slightly warmer Thursday, colder end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	28	46	Montreal	16	28
Bismarck	36	54	Nantucket	30	34
Boston	30	32	New Orleans.	54	60
Buffalo	20	24	New York	36	40
Calgary	18	44	Norfolk, Va.	32	44
Charleston	44	62	North Platte.	36	60
Chicago	32	38	Philadelphia.	28	36
Cincinnati	26	48	Phoenix,Ariz.	40	60
Denver	36	58	Pittsburgh	24	30
Eastport, Me.	32	36	Portland, Me.	30	34
Hatteras	38	54	Raleigh	34	40
Honolulu,T.H.		78	St. Louis	34	48
7 p.m. Feb.26	70		St. Paul	34	42
Helena,Mont.	22	50	Salt Lake City	20	34
Huron, S. D.	38	58	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	50	68	SantaFe,N.M.	32	42
Kansas City	38	58	Seattle	34	42
Key West	70	80	Tampa	50	76
Los Angeles	46	52	Washington	38	40
Memphis	40	52	Wichita,Kan.	42	58
Miami, Fla.	60	84	Williston,N.D.	32	44

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 27.
B—Maximum Feb. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:13 p. m., Tuesday 1:32 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

First to Explore Northeast Passage

THE VEGA EXPEDITION — The Christian Science Monitor

The Bark Vega With Inset of A. E. Nordenskiold, Who Was Made a Baron for His Accomplishment.

RUSSIANS SAIL ARCTIC PASSAGE IN ONE SEASON

Northeast Course Made in Six Weeks by the Sibiriakoff III

Whatever may be thought of Soviet philosophy, it must be admitted that Russia has gained notable results in the field of arctic exploration, particularly in the recent completion by Russian explorers of the northeast passage around northern Russia and Siberia in six weeks.

This feat marks the culmination of a 380-year-old series of attempts to find this route from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the ice-choked arctic seas, for it is the first time the passage has been accomplished in one season and only the third it ever has been negotiated. The voyage was undertaken by Dr. Otto Schmidt, director of the Leningrad Arctic Institute, and a crew of 65, in the Sibiriakoff III, as part of the second International Polar Year.

The English and Dutch particularly were interested in discovering a northeast passage to the Orient, for it would have meant much to both nations as a trade lane. As a matter of fact, explorations for this passage did result in commercial benefit for England and arctic discovery records for several explorers.

Although reports exist that as early as 1484 the Portuguese endeavored to find a northeast passage around Nova Zembla, two Russian islands in the Arctic Ocean, England was the first major nation to attempt the discovery.

Twenty-eight years after the Genovese, Paolo Centurione, proposed such a voyage to King Henry VIII, three ships and 112 men sailed from England on May 20, 1553, under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby. Although this was the first serious quest for a northeast passage, the voyage is noted for other accomplishments, for it failed to come near gaining a through route.

Various expeditions sponsored by British and Dutch explorers followed in the sixteenth century, but the discovery of Spitsbergen and Bear Island were the chief results.

All further attempts to find the northeast passage seem to have been abandoned until Julius Payer and Karl Weyprecht, who later proposed the first International Polar Year, organized an Austro-Hungarian expedition which left Tromsö, Nor., on July 14, 1872, in the Tegethoff. Although again man was defeated in his main purpose, the voyage added to arctic knowledge, for Franz Josef Land was discovered on Aug. 31, 1873.

The first successful quest for a northeast passage was made by A. E. Nordenskiöld, Swedish explorer, in 1878-79. Previous voyages north of Russia and Siberia convinced him of success in the attempt. On July 4, 1878, he left Gothenburg, Swed., aboard the Vega.

Near the end of September Nordenskiöld's vessel was frozen in at Cape Szerde Kamen. He was so near his goal that within two days after he renewed his journey on July 18, 1879, he reached the Bering Strait and the worst was over. On Sept. 2, 1879, the Vega sailed into Yokohama. For this feat Nordenskiöld was made a baron.

However, the route did not become popular, for the next recorded attempt at the passage was not made until 1912, when a Russian, G. L. Brusilov, made an unsuccessful try in the Santa Anna.

It remained for the Norwegian explorer, Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, successfully to make the next northeast passage in 1918-21 in the Maud, although this feat was not the aim of his expedition. The avowed purpose was to drift from the New Siberian Islands across the north pole, a goal which was not realized.

Having previously discovered the long-sought northwest passage around North America in 1903-06, Amundsen was the first man to circumnavigate. Of course, during this long period, other expeditions established the fact that a continuous passage existed, but the express purpose of these quests was not to find the entire route.

Canadian Birds Topic of Lecture

In a picture journey from the cormorants' nests on the islands of British Columbia to the elder ducks' homes on the Labrador coast, Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Chief Canadian Game Protector, showed members of the Massachusetts Audubon Society what Canada is doing in wild life conservation. He spoke at a meeting in the Statler Hotel. "Since birds acknowledge no national boundaries," he said, "bird protection is necessarily an international problem. The United States and Canada recognized this in the Migratory Bird Treaty."

"That treaty," Mr. Lloyd continued, "is our mortgage on our wild life during the part of the year when it is not with us. Under that treaty the United States protects migratory birds while they are within its borders and Canada guards them when they fly north. It is just and fair international cooperation. Ducks are probably the best example of the birds covered. Seventy-five per cent of the ducks seen in the United States are born and raised in the marshes and lakes of the Canadian prairies."

Perhaps the most interesting of Mr. Lloyd's pictures were those of the virtually extinct trumpeter swan. This bird—the largest water bird—exists now only in one small group in the United States and a few hundred in British Columbia. It is snowy white and has all the traditional beauty and grace of swans. "There are," Mr. Lloyd added, "even fewer whooping cranes. One group of seventy is reported from Nebraska but there are only isolated pairs elsewhere."

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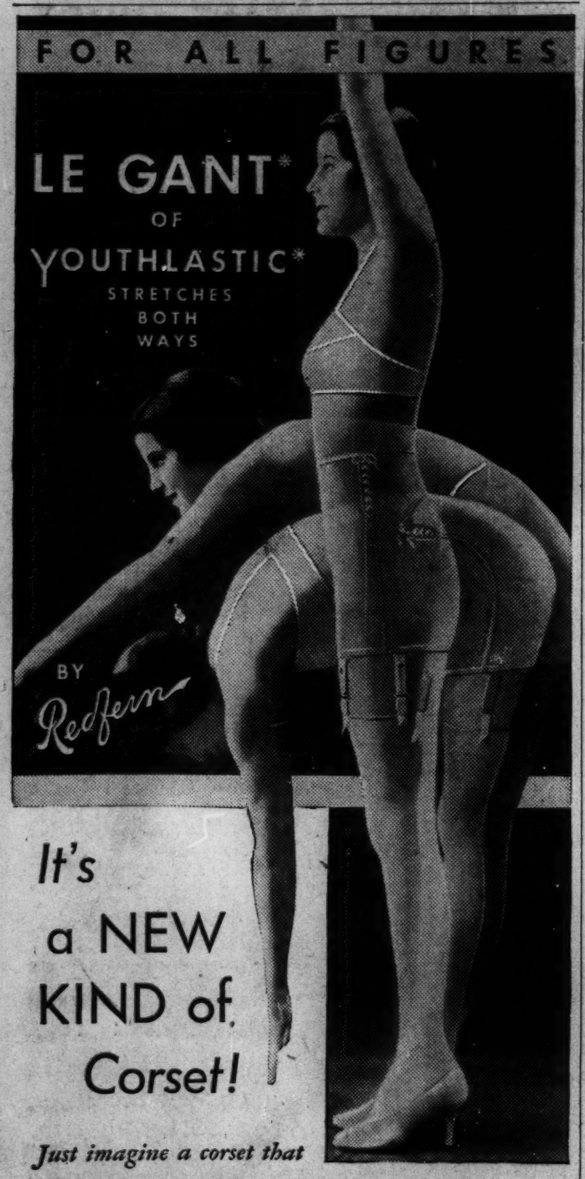

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WALK-OVER
Shoes for Men and Women
Geo. E. Keith Company, Campello, Brockton, Mass.
Agencies in principal cities of the world.

Income Taxpayers To Get Assistance

To assist taxpayers in preparing their 1932 income tax returns, 75 field deputies have been assigned by Mr. Thomas W. White, United States Collector of Internal Revenue. Beginning March 6, the deputies will be stationed throughout Massachusetts, and they will maintain their services up to March 15, the final day for filing.

The services will be rendered from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., unless otherwise stated on the publicly posted notices. Among the places where the deputies will be stationed and the respective times are:

Cambridge, Waltham, Pitchburg, Worcester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Newburyport and Salem, March 6-11 13-15; Framingham, March 6, and Athol, March 9. The full schedule comprising some 40 municipalities will be publicly posted. The City Hall and the post office are in most instances the place of dispensing the service.

Relief Campaign Brings $2,601,119

Boston's Emergency Relief Campaign opened the seventh week of its $5,000,000 drive today with a total of $2,601,119, it was reported from headquarters. This represents a rise of about $20,000 since Saturday noon.

To meet the increased demands of the unemployed and needy of the city, the allocating committee of the campaign has made a second big allotment of funds to welfare agencies participating in the campaign, according to an announcement from officials sponsoring the drive. The total amount to be distributed in this new allocation is $183,792, the announcement said. Previously $260,736 had been distributed by the committee making a total of $444,528. This situation emphasizes the absolute necessity of renewed and increased coöperation throughout the city, the officials declared, if the needy and unemployed are to be given adequate aid during this year.

The campaign has been in progress less than one month and a half, it was pointed out, yet approximately one-sixth of the present total has been allocated already to agencies in need of immediate funds. The distribution has been guarded, the committee says, because it realizes that the fund must extend over a period of one year. Much more money could be used by the agencies to good advantage among the needy and unemployed, it said, but no chances can be taken that the fund will be depleted before the end of the year.

'SNOW TRAIN' TAKES CROWD TO PLYMOUTH

More than 700 winter sport enthusiasts journeyed to Plymouth, N. H., on the Boston & Maine's "snow train" yesterday. Two special trains made the trip northward, where ideal weather conditions prevailed for all kinds of sports, including skiing, tobogganing, skating and snow shoeing. At Concord, extra engines were added to the train for the trip up to Plymouth.

The storm made the trip unusually colorful and it continued during the greater part of the northward trek. Another "snow train" is scheduled for next week and officials of the Boston & Maine will announce its destination on Thursday.

More Than 2200 Voices Heard In Choral Festival

More than 2200 singers of Greater Boston participated in the Inaugural Choral Festival of the American Choral and Festival Alliance at the Boston Opera House yesterday. This "Singers' Day" program was divided into two performances, the choral societies of Greater Boston presenting the afternoon program while choruses representing Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant choirs and other noted choruses, sang in the evening.

These performances represented part of a great movement to coördinate in the United States and to bring to higher standards of performance by means of festival meets the now scattered and unrelated choral groups such as oratoria, festival, civic choral societies, church choirs and various racial groups, such as German, Swedish, Welsh, Russian and others.

Concerts such as those heard by appreciative Boston audiences yesterday will be given to stimulate more choral singing, to put into functioning the thousands who have spent their earnings for instruction to sing well and annual festivals will make for continuous effort for higher standards because of the opportunity to evaluate skill with others, the Alliance points out.

Yesterday's presentations were colorful not only vocally but in appearance as well. There was a brief intermission between the singing of each group during which the curtain was lowered. While in most cases the women singers wore white, which presented a brilliant contrast to the men in dark suits, some choral groups appeared in a variety of colors. The musical selections sung also were of a wide variety including religious, classical, semi-classical and folk songs.

UNION TIGHTENS CONTROL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27 (AP)—Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, today announced the international organization would take over complete control of the Illinois branch of the union Wednesday, at the request of state officers.

CHICKASHA COTTON OIL COMPANY

Net profit of Chickasha Cotton Oil Company for six months ended Dec. 31, 1932, was $200,832 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc.

HUDSON

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1933 MODELS
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HELP ON SEWING NEED OF BOSTON RED CROSS SHOP

Plea for Volunteers Sent Out by Officials in Charge of Work

There is sewing to be done at Boston Red Cross headquarters.

There is always sewing there, but just now there is a little more than usual. The demands, which are a part of the unemployment situation, have eaten boldly into normal supplies, and, although the peak of the winter's requirements probably has been passed, workers are cutting and sewing on supplies for next fall and so volunteers are more than welcome.

Mrs. Edward Hale is in charge of the canteen room in the basement, where the sewing machines and the piles of materials are ready. She and her associate, Mrs. Crowell, joined today in approving the idea that it would be pleasant to see school girls, wishing to participate in such an important activity in their community, coming in after school and voluntering to do seams on the machines, or to finish by hand, or to do whatever job is to be done at the minute.

In the past Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts have volunteered in groups. They will again. But there is a fresh idea of community sharing in the idea that girls who are not in either of these organizations, or yet the other groups which volunteer from time to time in such ways, might give an hour or two one or two days a week, to do whatever useful things could be given them by those who have the production schedule in charge.

All supplies produced at the Boston headquarters are for use in the Metropolitan area. Blankets, nightgowns, children's clothes, all these things and many more must be turned out steadily in adequate quantities. The approaching spring and summer is not a time of vacation from the work, Mrs. Hale said, but a time of counting up what is left of supplies already made, and of cutting and sewing on the schedule for fall.

"It ought not to be hard to attract volunteers," says a leader. "Not if everyone with an hour or two a day which could, if the need presented itself, be devoted to such work, would think for a few moments. First, think what it means to be adequately and respectably clothed. Second, what it means not to be. Perhaps, if you have time to spare, the difference between the two, will take you into the Boston Red Cross to volunteer for sewing some day soon."

Boston Art Notes

Junior League

Various crafts are exhibited at the Junior League, zero Marlborough Street. They include examples of bookbinding by Miss Margaret Danforth; marbled papers, made according to an ancient process by Mrs. Augustus Loring Jr., and miniatures by J. C. Allan Carr. The papers are the most novel of the exhibits, with their designs washed on casually, in simple repetition or alternation of motive.

Stained Glass Exhibit

At the Connick Studio, 9 Harcourt Place, a window designed to be placed over the organ in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York, is on display. The elaborate ensemble depicts in colored glass the theme of the "Blessed Sacrament." Tall figures are traced upon the glass, and they are surrounded by a wealth of symbolical decorative details. By the design method of ever-changing hues, separated by the deep black lines of leadings, an extremely rich effect is achieved. The integration of the numerous fragments of glass into such a harmonious, resplendent whole is a great accomplishment. The notes of variety, the threading of certain delicate tints throughout, the occasional luminous white, the ever-present atmospheric blue—these and other characteristics strike the eye as we contemplate the glass for a length of time.

Zimmermann Gallery

As a supplement to the display at the Boston Art Club, consisting of pictures by painters of the eighties and nineties, there may be seen two pictures by Winslow Homer at the Zimmermann Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue. With interest in this great American artist increasing yearly, any of his works should prove illuminating. The two pictures seen here represent earlier and later periods of Homer's career.

D. A.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Daily, March 6-11, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WMAS, 1420kc-211m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Alternate Sundays, up to and including April 16, 2:15-2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WDRC, 1330kc-225m, direction of Committee on Publication for Connecticut.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, except first, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Wednesdays following first Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

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STREETS FOR FAST TRAFFIC

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Streets for fast and slow traffic were recommended by Sir Raymond Unwin, president of the Royal Institute, at a meeting here. Future replanning of London, he said, should allow for separate uses for different streets.

Private Business in the U. S. Against Federal Activities

Both Organizations and Corporations Voice Opposition to Governmental Trespassing in Industrial Competitive Field

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the last.*

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Private industry in the United States says there is too much government competition with business. The charge has been made frequently, and during the times of present economic disturbance with increasing emphasis.

The position of business has been voiced by various organizations of industry and commerce. The National Association of Manufacturers has commented on the matter. So has the United States Chamber of Commerce. So has the Federation of American Business. So have tens of thousands of individual firms and corporations who have felt that the multifold activities of the United States Government, in one form or another, were trespassing on their prerogatives, reducing their legitimate profits, or were ousting them altogether from a competitive field.

So acute has the feeling in business become that a committee of the House of Representatives, under the chairmanship of Mr. Joseph B. Shannon (D.), Representative of Missouri, has undertaken, and just completed, an eight-months' survey of the situation. The report of this committee upholds, in many details, the contentions of private business. Various recommendations are made to Congress that particular forms of competition, and special enterprises which the Government has been fostering or conducting, should be dropped.

Lines Not Clear Cut

Whether Congress adopts these recommendations remains to be seen. The fact is, that the different zones of private industry, and of government-fostered enterprise, are not clear cut. The part which government should play in the social and business life of any nation is at once indeterminate, and of deep-seated interest to the body politic. There is an inevitable conflict in social philosophies involved in the whole matter.

The United States, more than other countries, has shied away from the word "Socialism," although it is generally agreed in neutral academic circles that there has been a growing tendency toward government operation and control in recent years. For example, the operation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in extending billions of dollars of government cash and credit to private banks, railroads, industries and corporations, has frequently been referred to as "socialized credit," to which little exception has been taken, because of the present economic emergency of the country.

Wide Points of Divergence

But between advancing $80,000,000 to a bank threatened with collapse in Chicago, and operating and using the products of a paste and mucilage factory, and similar such incongruous enterprises with taxpayers' money, there is a wide field. It includes many items in which private industry feels that the Government should not trespass.

It is also charged, and with evidences of justification, that in some of the Government's biggest enterprises the competition is carried on on an unequal, if not unfair basis: any government-manufactured product or enterprise can underbid its equivalent private competitor, for example, it is urged, so long as the government project carries no insurance, pays no taxes, pays no interest on invested capital, and makes no allowance for depreciation or depletion.

It is against competition of this sort that the major part of the protest of private industry has been centered. This protest has been focused by committees of chambers of commerce, and proposals for eliminating such competition have been laid before Congress.

Told Story Concisely

"For example, the report of the Committee on Government Competition" adopted by the United States Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 15, 1932 is a comprehensive study of the entire situation, and presents in handy form the deep-seated opposition of industry to what are considered the growing encroachments of government competition.

The chairman of this committee was Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, president of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I. Yet even here, in this complicated subject, complete unanimity was not secured, and three members of the committee declined, for one reason or another, to join the other eight in signing the document. The following represent the seven basic points advanced by the committee in formulating a proposed new relationship between the fields of government activity and private industry.

1. The Federal Government should not engage in any form of business or service except for purposes limited to those clearly necessary in the proper administration of governmental functions which are pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution.

2. If under any circumstances the Government engages in any form of activity in competition with private enterprise, or in substitution for private enterprise, it has an obligation to ascertain exactly and completely the true costs and make them promptly and readily available to all members of the public.

Should Be Eminently Fair

3. Every Government agency engaged in activities in competition with private enterprise, as well as every agency dealing with private enterprise, should be required to refrain from every form of unfair competition and unfair practice.

4. Grants of public money, whether as gifts or as loans and regardless of the conditions attached, to particular forms of business enterprise, or for the special advantage of particular forms of business enterprise in their competition with other lawful forms, cause unfair damages to private citizens in their lawful pursuits and this damage cannot be offset either by pretended or realized benefits to other citizens or classes of citizens.

5. Under pressure of emergency conditions legislation should not be enacted initiating functions on a permanent basis involving, or tending to involve, competition with business activities in any field.

6. The Government's employment of personnel for functions not directly governmental should be limited to persons technically qualified to make specifications as to services, goods, and construction needed for the Government's purposes, to determine impartially and expertly which tenders of private citizens should be accepted to supply the Government in accordance with such specifications, and to inspect the performance of such contracts to ascertain if in fact they have been properly fulfilled.

7. Every association of business men and every other field of interest that has sought activities upon its behalf, not in themselves properly governmental in nature, should withdraw its advocacy and support and itself should at its own cost provide for such of these activities as are warranted.

Covers the Entire Field

The foregoing represents one of the most comprehensive statements of the business viewpoint ever formulated. It has been adopted as the official attitude of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It is argued that if the program were put into effect, it would produce four concrete advantages.

States, counties and cities would immediately get increased taxes from private enterprise in producing services and goods now produced by the Government. Again, the Federal Government's own tax receipts would increase, from income and other tax increases of benefiting firms.

Thirdly, it is maintained that the Federal Government would save through cheaper production of goods and services now produced at taxpayers' expense.

And, finally, receipts of the Federal Government would average a large sum for several years from "liquidation of properties, equipment and investments which are not needed for governmental purposes."

Reports Touch at Vital Points

It is interesting to note that the Shannon Committee, previously mentioned, recommended federal withdrawal from many activities likewise cited by the Chamber of Commerce, as, for example, operation of the barge line on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers; elimination of much of the activity of the Treasury's supervising architect's office; use of army, navy and marine corps bands at social functions, in competition with private bands; reduction in many of the industrial activities carried on by the army, navy and Post Office Department, and in particular that government departments be required "to install and maintain a uniform system of accounting, containing all the elements of cost finding, which the best practice has sanctioned for public utilities and private industrial and commercial enterprises."

A specific example of the abuses alleged by private industry relates to the War Department's garment manufacture. After the war, the department converted a warehouse constructed for war purposes into a factory, equipped it, and employed 800 to 1600 persons to make army uniforms. The costs of such uniforms, it is pointed out, do not include any allowances for interest on investment, no insurance of any kind, and no taxes, no depreciation on buildings and only 3 per cent on equipment.

If this plant were in private ownership and operation, city and state taxes, insurance, depreciation on building and adequate depreciation on machinery would aggregate, it is estimated, at least $75,000 a year. Private clothing manufacturers claim that this competition is unfair.

They assert that they could supply the same goods to the Government at smaller cost.

Labor Indorses It

A sidelight on the situation, however, is the testimony of organized labor representatives before the Shannon Committee, recommending continuance of federal shops in order to maintain wage standards and living conditions in the industry.

To take another instance, it will be surprising to many to learn that the Government is now in the dairy operated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis is an example of a farm operated for milk production in competition with private farms. At the end of 1931 the enterprise reported total assets of $700,000. The operating expenses of the dairy are paid by the charge for milk made to the midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

It is charged, on behalf of the United States Chamber of Commerce that "the charge has always exceeded the price at which milk of comparable quality could be purchased from private producers and distributors."

Through pressure of private business, Congress on July 14, 1932, forbade operation of army post exchanges, except "for real assistance and convenience to enlisted men and their families and troops." This caused the elimination of many of the manifold activities previously carried on by the exchanges.

Last August the War Department ordered "all goods on consignment or billed to post exchanges to be paid when sold" to be immediately returned.

Technocracy Started About 14 Years Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

chine, he does recognize the "greater complications of present-day life, our greater dependence upon the smooth working of nation-wide interlocking of mechanical processes and the intricate mechanization of social functions."

Mr. Smyth's technocracy is seen to differ from Mr. Scott's in that it gives primary attention to the so-called "human element," proposes a truly democratic form of government, and consumes more space in discussion of specific remedies.

A superficial examination might give Mr. Smyth's theories the appearance of extreme Socialism or Communism. The inventor, however, stipulates that it is not to be confused with Communism, to which he says he is "unequivocally opposed," chiefly because it ignores the biological factors stressed in his plan.

He would have the people, represented by one vote for each family, determine the national "objective." Whatever this objective may be, a national council would then, he says, take over the duty of working toward it.

The problem implies, Mr. Smyth explains, an appropriate correlation of production and distribution, and "this is the proper function of organized scientists and technicians, who would devise means whereby production and distribution would be properly balanced."

Mr. Smyth's chief objection to the use of the word technocracy by the group in New York is that, as he says, "they have so confused its meaning that the people in the eastern states are getting an entirely erroneous impression regarding its true meaning and implications." This is emphasized, he explains, by the fact that they call themselves "technocrats."

"An autocrat," he explains further, "implies rule by an individual who is responsible to none other; and by analogy technocrat would mean the rule by technicians responsible to none other. This is diametrically opposite to my concept of technocracy, which implies the rule of the people, made effective through the agency of their servants, the scientists and technicians."

These Columbian research workers, he continues, have developed a "mechanistic system adapted to mechanical robots, and expect to apply this system to the affairs of freed men." They have taken no account, he says, of the "human element."

Mr. Smyth, however, finds himself on more or less common ground with Mr. Scott and his workers in the matter of money and price. Both would eliminate the present system which they say allows unbridled profits, illogical fluctuations of price and elements of chance.

While Mr. Scott does little more than suggest a unit of energy as the standard of value, Mr. Smyth proposes a "costless and stable value money, instead of a commodity money subject to expansion and contraction." He would do away with credit and establish "money" in the form of certificates exchangeable for any desired form of effort or product.

The distribution system under Mr. Smyth's plan, he says, might take the form of a tally house exchange or apportioning department, the branches of which would have the same relation to production and expended effort that the clearing house now holds to banks. It would have no interest in the transactions except the proper apportionment of products, he says, and its function would be the efficient and equitable distribution of the results of human effort, between reciprocal producers and users.

By this method, he explains, business would become a sort of "scientific barter" similar to that which was adopted during the "panic" of 1907 in the form of clearing house certificates.

Instead of chaos Mr. Smyth expects, unless something is done to prevent it, a "mass production industrial revolution, in many respects similar to the social upheaval that accompanied the introduction of the steam age at the beginning of the last century."

Hoover Calls for Co-operation Now Instead of Partisanship

Outlines Future Policies of Party in Letter to National Committee Which Replies It Will Look to Him for Guidance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Hoover, in a letter designed to outline the future stand of the Republican Party, today suggested to the executive committee of the Republican National Committee that "in these times coöperation and not partisanship is the need of the country."

The President's letter was read behind closed doors to members of the executive committee by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman, and a reply was drafted immediately and dispatched to the White House, signed by 15 of the committeemen.

Their letter expressed "the deep appreciation of the loyal members of our party to your unceasing and effective labors in behalf of the American people."

"The supporters of our great party," the letter said, "will continue to look to you for leadership in these difficult and dangerous days and we of the party organization are relying upon your counsel and coöperation in solving the many problems before us."

The executive committee earlier adopted a resolution of tribute to Calvin Coolidge.

The committee listened to Mr. J. R. Nutt, the national treasurer, relate that the party's deficit, which had been brought below the $200,000 mark, now had risen to $213,000.

It accepted the resignation of Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, who supported the Roosevelt-Garner ticket in the last election. Mr. Sanders said the resignation was accepted "without comment." Mr. Albert G. Sims of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was chosen to represent New Mexico in his stead, and Mr. J. D. M. Hamilton, of Topeka, Kansas, was elected to represent that State. Vacancies on the committee from Pennsylvania and Puerto Rico were not filled.

Expresses Appreciation

The President's letter to the committee follows:

You have asked that I should address a few words upon questions of party organization to the executive committee which meets today. I first wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the loyal and effective work of your committee and the thousands of party workers.

This work of party organization is a public duty often thankless to a degree, yet in the highest sense a public service, for organized political parties have become an absolute necessity for the functioning of popular government in so large a population as ours. Only through such organization can the people express their will.

The nation would be a bedlam of wholly discordant voices without such organization, without loyalty to it. Party organization must assure cohesion in public action and upon their pledges their principles and their ideals.

A party deserves to exist only as it embodies the thought and conviction of honest men and women who have the welfare of the nation at heart. It must be a party of ideals since only exalted purpose can bring great numbers of people together in united action. But the consummation of ideals must be organized.

Policies of Future

You have also asked for some word on the policies to be pursued by the party.

Political parties have great obligation of service whether the party be in power or not. In these times coöperation and not partisanship is the need of the country, but it is no less an obligation of the party to subject all proposals to the scrutiny of constructive debate and to oppose those which will hurt the progress and the welfare of the country.

The proposals, the principles and the ideals of the party were set out in the last campaign. They require no repetition here. They will justify themselves. Rather than to review them, even in the setting of present events, I prefer to say a word as to the platform upon which all Americans can stand without partisanship.

There are certain fundamentals and safeguards of our Government which are not the property of any political party. They are the common necessity to the entire people. They embrace rigid adherence to the Constitution; enforcement of the laws without respect to persons; assurance of the credit of the Government through restraint of spending and provision of adequate revenue; preservation of the honor and integrity of the Government in respect to its obligations, its securities and its sound currency; insistence upon the responsibilities of local government.

For World Peace

Advancement of world peace; adequate preparedness for defense; the cure of abuses which have crept into our economic and political systems; development of security to homes and living; persistence in the initiative, equal opportunity and responsibility of individuals and institutions, and finally, every encouragement to the development of our intellectual, moral and spiritual life.

In great emergencies humanity in government requires the utilization of the reserve strength of all branches of the Government, whether local or national, to protect our institutions and our people from forces beyond their control. This must and can be accomplished without violation of these fundamentals and safeguards.

Upon these foundations lies the freedom, the welfare and the future of every citizen in the country. By them we will march forward. We do not claim them as the exclusive property of the Republican Party. They are the inheritance of all parties.

This is a program which can command the respect and support of all who would maintain the United States in the high position amongst nations it now holds, and one from which we should not deviate in fidelity.

RULES ON AIRPLANE PILOTING CHANGED

Airplane or glider pilot licenses will be issued only to persons 18 years of age or older under one of two new regulations put into effect Saturday by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Formerly the age limit for pilots was 16.

The other new regulation prohibits airplane pilots from carrying passengers in Massachusetts "unless such person is duly licensed so to do under existing law and has had at least 50 hours 'solo flying' to his credit, 10 hours of which shall have been within the previous 12 months."

Mrs. Hoover Names Aircraft Carrier

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 27 (AP)—America's first naval vessel designed as an aircraft carrier was launched in the James River Feb. 25 and named Ranger by Mrs. Herbert Hoover in what probably was her last official act as the President's wife, outside the national capital.

"I christen thee Ranger," Mrs. Hoover said, and with a swing of a silken cord crashed a flask of grapejuice against the prow as the Ranger slipped slowly from the cradle.

With Mrs. Hoover were her matrons of honor, Mrs. William V. Pratt, wife of the chief of naval operations, and Mrs. Ernest L. Jahncke, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest L. Jahncke; Mr. Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, and Mrs. Ferguson.

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MANCHU RIFT PUT LEAGUE TO SUPREME TEST

Record of Events Shows How Geneva Became Paris Pact Center

This is the first of two articles giving events of the Sino-Japanese dispute in their chronological order.

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some chronology is necessary in order that the impasse between Japan and the League of Nations, reached after epoch-making negotiations lasting 17 months, shall be understood in its historical perspective.

Manchuria is Chinese territory. But it is riddled with concessions and rights and interests which seriously modify Chinese sovereignty. Two are of main significance. In the north, Russia is joint operator with China of the 1000-mile Chinese Eastern Railway, a link in the great transcontinental rail system between Moscow and Vladivostok. In the south, Japan holds the concession of the 700-mile South Manchuria Railway and appurtenant properties.

These interests account, with the historical background of Manchuria, for the acknowledgment in the League's report of Feb. 17 that "the issues involved in this conflict are not simple," that "they are exceedingly complicated," and that "only an intimate knowledge of all the facts as well as their historical background should entitle anyone to express definite opinion upon them." In saying this the report echoed the conclusion of the League Commission of Inquiry under Lord Lytton. It also pointed the remark of Secretary Henry L. Stimson who, in a speech in New York on Aug. 8, 1932, stated without qualification that Manchuria "was the most difficult portion of the world in which such a challenge to this treaty could have occurred," the reference being to the Kellogg pact.

Three treaties have been involved throughout the dispute. First, the League Covenant. This protects the territorial integrity of member states, insures peaceful procedure by members in the settlement of disputes, and allows of action by other states in the event that such peaceful procedure is not adopted. Second, the Kellogg pact, which calls for the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. Third, the Nine Power pact, signed at the Washington Conference of 1921, which protects the territorial and administrative integrity of China and lays down the Open Door of equal opportunity for trade in China to all nations.

Opening of Conflict

The first shot in Manchuria heard in the West went off on the night of Sept. 18, 1931. Japanese spokesmen assert that Chinese soldiers tore up the tracks of the South Manchuria Railway near Mukden, old Manchurian capital. Chinese say that the incident was "planted." Whichever story is correct, Japanese military railway guards, after repelling the Chinese, proceeded to capture Mukden. The Lytton Commissioners investigated the original incident ex post facto. They conclude that, while the Japanese officers on the spot may have thought they were acting in self-defense, the "military operations of the Japanese troops could not be regarded as measures of legitimate self-defense."

Much had happened prior to this conclusion. The event on Sept. 18 had brought to a head a long series of incidents arising out of Chinese questioning of Japanese rights in Manchuria. The Sept. 18 affair put the trouble on the world map.

At the moment the League Council was in session in Geneva. While the original incident was still in progress, the Japanese delegate himself made an explanation of the news from Manchuria. If ever the essential unity of the world were revealed, it was in this instantaneous report of a happening 8000 miles away, in a region far removed from the ways of the western world. On Sept. 21 China officially brought the situation before the League under Article 11 of the Covenant.

Corner Stone of Covenant

Article 11 is the great mediatory article of the Covenant. Mr. T. P. Conwell Evans, in his book "The League Council in Action," calls it its "corner stone." It says that "any war or threat of war is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League." The League cannot act unless one of the parties invokes this article. Therefore China's action put the League machinery in motion, and made the League a party to the dispute, which thus became for the first time triangular.

On Sept. 30 the Council reported its findings. The crux was a request to Japan to withdraw its troops, then battling in the Manchurian hinterland, back to the South Manchuria Railway zone. Japan had previously promised to withdraw "in proportion as the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals is effectively assured." No time limit was set in the League resolution. But the implication was that such withdrawal should be accomplished by Oct. 14, when the next meeting was scheduled.

Kellogg Pact Invoked

On that date the military situation in Manchuria had grown worse. Japanese troops were still warring with Chinese regulars and irregulars miles away from the railway zone. On Oct. 17, therefore, the League decided formally to invoke the Kellogg pact. This was done at the behest of the United States. It enabled the American Government, as a nonmember of the League, to be represented at the Council meetings sitting also as a Kellogg pact concert.

Geneva was thus made the headquarters of the Kellogg pact as well as of the League, one of many historical precedents which the handling of the Manchurian crisis has established. Hitherto the United States had been regarded as the "convenor" of the Kellogg pact, having initiated the overtures that were made to China and Russia in 1929, also in connection with Manchuria.

Japan, hitherto hesitant to explore the background of the trouble, submitted five "fundamental points" of settlement on Oct. 21. One of them provided for direct negotiations with China on all outstanding issues in Manchuria. None of them mentioned any prior withdrawal of troops, the point that China insisted upon. The League's answer came the next day. It reiterated the necessity for a withdrawal of troops before the next meeting, this time explicitly.

Japanese Push In Jehol Halted

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic relations with Japan. At the same time, the Chinese delegation at Geneva urged withdrawal of the minister. It is believed that this would induce the League to take stronger action. The basis of these recommendations is that Mr. T. V. Soong, Acting Premier, who has been in Peiping, intimated to newspaper correspondents that severance of relations had been decided upon. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, however, overruled the recommendations.

The Government and press both consider the reply to the League of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, inviting the United States to associate itself with the Assembly's report is milder than was expected. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the note does not sound like Mr. Stimson and wondered if Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State-designate, did not supervise the drafting.

The spokesman said that Japan was not interested in whether Washinton and Moscow would accept the League's invitation to a seat on the League's committee of consultation, since Japan's program will not be changed anyway.

Regarding the possibility of a munitions boycott, he said that Japan would rather favor such a boycott, so long as it was confined purely to weapons, since Japan makes its own weapons, while China must depend on European and American imports. He said that the Japanese do not fear an embargo on raw materials at present. The Jehol campaign is progressing according to schedule.

The Manchoukuo-Japanese forces have captured a number of villages over the week-end and are now attacking the Chinese main defenses at Lingyuan and Chihfeng preparatory to storming Chengtefu, the capital. There are no indications so far that operations will spread inside the Great Wall.

Geneva Strengthened In Manchu Policy By Favorable Stimson Note

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 27—The hands of the League of Nations' new advisory committee, which is following the Far Eastern situation, have been strengthened by the assurance of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, that the United States and the League "are in general accord" on the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The committee only awaits acceptance by the United States and Russia of the invitation to share its activities before proceeding with the investigation already begun concerning the possibility of an international embargo on shipments of arms to Japan. Some assurance that the United States is willing to take this definite position is eagerly awaited here.

As for Russia, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Minister, left Geneva yesterday without giving any indication of the Soviets' attitude toward the League's invitation. He obviously desires to discuss the question with his colleagues in Moscow. The Russian attitude is that it can hardly be expected to sit on a committee with the representatives of several countries which have never recognized the Soviet régime. This, however, need not be an insuperable obstacle to Russian participation, and there is a widespread conviction here that Moscow will devise a way of sharing in the League's Far Eastern policy.

Meanwhile Japan, despite Friday's dramatic walk-out from the League Assembly, continues to be represented on all the committees of the Disarmament Conference. Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka has left Geneva and the other chief members of the delegation are leaving today, but a considerable number of delegates of secondary rank are staying on.

One reason for Japan's reluctance to sever all connection with the League is the fact that Japan is in line to act as President of the Council at the beginning of April. This office is held in rotation.

In accordance with its rights under paragraph 5 Article 15, of the Covenant, the Japanese Government has issued a statement "of facts of the dispute and its conclusion regarding the same." This document contains nothing not already affirmed by the Japanese delegation, except the contention that Japan's "treaty" with Manchoukuo is permissible under Article 21 of the Covenant, which authorizes "international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings, like the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. Matsuoka's farewell statement on leaving Geneva has not improved Japan's standing here. He said: "I'm sad, not for Japan, but for the League for taking such precipitate action. Time will show that it hurts the League more than Japan." He praised Siam for being the only country to announce its abstention from the vote, which went unanimously against Japan in Friday's Assembly, and remarked, "I am leaving Geneva with the prayer that members of the League may be enabled to see light and with ardent wishes for the success of the League."

Barbaric Flavor to These Glimpses of Jehol

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

CURIOUS RELICS IN CAPITAL OF PROVINCE

Upper—Giant Pagan Deities, Seated at Either Side, Are Seen Guarding the Palace Grounds. Lower—Ruins of Hsin Kung Fortress at Jehol City, a Strange Structure Built Entirely of Poreclain.

Stimson Acts Swiftly To Reassure League On American Coöperation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The State Department acted swiftly again today to reassure the League of Nations of its support in the Far Eastern crisis by announcing that the United States will coöperate with the newly established advisory committee of 21.

Contrary to reports cabled to America, it has not been invited to sit on the committee, but merely to coöperate with it. And this coöperation, so far, will take the same lines as have been followed for the past year in American-League relations. If circumstances should make it necessary, the American Government might send an observer or even a delegate to the committee, it was indicated today. But it is not expecting to take a regular seat at Geneva.

Indications are that while this statement of policy commits only the outgoing Administration, it is equally adhered to by the incoming leaders. Coöperation with the advisory committee, moreover, it appears will be more possible for the United States than would have been coöperation with any other League body, since the new group is based on the Pact of Paris and the Nine-Power Treaty, as well as the League Covenant.

It appears very unlikely that the present Congress, in its final five days, will hurdle over the remaining impasses confronting the arms embargo resolutions. It would first be necessary to thaw either of the resolutions now frozen in both House and Senate. The one in the House would have likewise to be extended to include the Far East as well as the Americas. Then it would require special favor from the Rules Committee, and would encroach on time every minute of which is now allotted.

If the resolution in the Senate is to be revived, the opposition of aircraft makers, now supplemented by all those who fear entanglements in the Far East, must be overcome. The strong opposition of some legislators in House and Senate alike to action which might involve the United States in further tension with Japan is a strong factor in the situation. Senator David A. Reed (R.), Pennsylvania, and others are opposed to such action.

The embargo, therefore, seems postponed to the special session, some weeks hence.

Ottawa Backs League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 27—Canada's support at Geneva of the report of the "Committee of Nineteen," condemning the Japanese policy in Manchuria, received the unanimous indorsement of Parliament, when the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, read the statement made before the Assembly of the League of Nations by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canada's permanent advisory delegate.

"We on this side are heartily in accord with him in the statement he has just made," said Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader; while Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader from Winnipeg, only regretted "such action was not taken earlier."

ASTRONOMICAL FAIR PLANNED BY HARVARD

Running bases between the stars with the telescopes of the Harvard Observatory, officials of the observatory plan to hold an "Astronomical Fair" for the entertainment of the public the proceeds of which will go to the unemployed of Cambridge. March 30 and 31 and April 1 have been set aside for the occasion and rain checks will be issued in case of inclement weather.

Observatory officials have had the idea of a "Fair" under consideration for some time and the appeal of Prof. Edwin H. Hall, chairman of the Harvard section of the Cambridge Unemployment Relief Committee, for funds caused them to forget time in terms of light years and sharpening their pencils, set the dates in terms of the near future. The various constellations, Mars, Venus, and motion pictures of the August eclipse will be features of the program.

SPEEDING DRIVERS CRITICIZED BY RYAN

Some of Massachusetts' motorists are apparently trying to emulate Sir Malcolm Campbell, "whose maximum speed requires a distance of five miles in which to bring his car to a stop," was the comment made today by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in reference to last week's record of 10 fatalities on the State's highways.

There would be less speed, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan declared, and more care if the motorist would pause before "stepping on the gas to consider that a car traveling at 50 miles an hour cannot be stopped in lass than 250 feet. Last week's fatality toll was five fewer than in the corresponding week of a year ago, and brought the record for the year down to 173, as compared to 174 for the same date last year.

DESIGN EXHIBITS TOPIC OF MEETING

Silverware patterns by a Newburyport silversmith, a recently designed candy box in successful use by a Cambridge confectioner and designs of boxes originated by a Cambridge paper box company, are among the subjects to be analyzed at the second in the series of meetings of the First Boston Conference on Design and Packaging to be held tomorrow night at the store of William Filene's Sons, it was announced today.

The meetings are open to the general public at a nominal charge. Mr. Alon Bement, director of the National Alliance of Art and Industry of New York City and prominent in art circles throughout the country, is to speak at the meeting tomorrow night on "New Materials, New Products, New Uses." Discussion and constructive criticism of packaging and design problems are to follow the address. Mr. Royal B. Farnum, director of the Rhode Island School of Design at Providence, will be among the leaders of the discussion.

HOUSE PRAISES UNDERHILL CAREER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Tribute to the 12 years of service in Congress of Mr. Charles L. Underhill, Representative from Massachusetts, who retires next week, was voiced today by Representative Warren (D.) North Carolina. "His retirement is a distinct loss to the nation," he said on the House floor as the members applauded.

Mr. Underhill plans to take a trip to California by way of the Panama Canal, and expects to visit President Hoover in his Palo Alto home. He is retiring voluntarily from the House after serving six terms.

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MEN AND WOMEN IN A. A. U. MEETS

Venzke Defeats Cunningham in Feature Event of Indoor Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The Amateur Athletic Union went entirely metric system in its annual indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden, on Saturday evening, and as a result world records went flying right and left, as this is the first time metric distances have been run indoors in many cases, and every low time was a record. But nevertheless, some of them were really fine performances, and will stand some competition before they are lowered.

The greatest thrill of the evening was the battle in the 1500-meter run, with Eugene Venzke, now a freshman at University of Pennsylvania, holding the edge over Glenn Cunningham, of the University of Kansas, in a two-lap event which terminated only when both fell across the finish line, inches apart.

Another great performance was staged by Ralph Metcalfe, of Marquette, when he drove across the finish line of the 60-meter dash, for a new world record of 6.7s., a full half second better than the record established by Robert McAllister in 1927. Emmett Toppino, the present champion, was nosed out in the final stride.

New York Athletic Club, with Percy M. Beard, George Lermond, William Carlson, and Leo J. Sexton winning titles, scored the team victory with 33 points. The summary:

60-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph Metcalf, Marquette University; Emmett Toppino, New Orleans, second; F. C. Wykoff, Glendale, Calif., third; Richard Bell, M. I. T., fourth. Time—6.7s.

600-Meter Run—Won by Milton Sandler, German-American A. C.; E. B. Blake, Boston A. A., second; Bernard McCafferty, Newark A. C., third; Kenneth Gilmore, Columbia University, fourth. Time—1m. 21.4s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania; Glenn Cunningham, University of Kansas, second; Frank Crowley, Manhattan College, third; Raymond Sears, Butler University, fourth. Time—3m. 55.4s.

1000-Meter Run—Won by Glen Dawson, Tulsa A. C.; G. H. Bullwinkle, New York A. C., second; Paul J. Fay, Newark A. C., third; Jack Keville Jr., Columbia University, fourth. Time—2m. 27.4s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham University; Harold Manning, University of Wichita, second; Samuel H. Grodman, N. Y. U., third; Michael A. Portanova, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—9m. 6.2s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by George Lermond, New York A. C.; John W. Fellows, New York A. C., second; Paul Rekers, New York A. C., third; Paul Kanaly, Belmont, Mass., fourth. Time—5m. 8.8s.

1600-Meter Relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania (J. K. Edwards, Howard Jones, W. A. Carr, James Healy); New York A. C., second; N. Y. U., third; New York Curb Exchange A. A., fourth. Time—3m. 21s.

1500-Meter Walk—Won by William Carlson, New York A. C.; Louis Welch, Boston A. A., second; William H. Chisholm, Los Angeles, third; Max Beutel, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., fourth. Time—6m. 15.8s.

2900-Meter Relay—Won by Princeton University (George Johnston, A. Hopkins, W. L. Whitton, W. R. Bonthron); University of Pennsylvania, second; New York A. C., third; N. Y. U., fourth. Time—7m. 9s.

65-Meter High Hurdles—Won by Percy M. Beard, N. Y. A. C.; John S. Collier, Boston A. A., second; Philip F. Good, Bowdoin College, third; Ray E. McLaughlin, Bowdoin College, fourth. Time—6.6s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Theodore Smith, Millrose A. A., 23ft. 11in; Everett Utterback, Holy Cross A. C., Pittsburgh, 23ft. 5in., second; Ralph F. Jordan, Shore A. C., 23ft., third; Kermit King, New York, 22ft. 11in., fourth.

Running High Jump—Won by George B. Spitz Jr., N. Y. U., 6ft. 8¼in.; Howard Spencer, Geneva College, 6ft. 7¼in., second; Bert Nelson, Illinois A. C., 6ft. 5¼in., third; Anton Burg, Illinois A. C., 6ft. 4¼in., fourth.

Pole Vault—Tie for first between Keith S. Brown, Yale, and F. E. Pierce, Yale, 13ft. 6in.; James McKinley, Michigan Normal College, 13ft., third; William Morrissey, Manhattan College, 12ft. 6in., fourth.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C., 50ft. 8⅝in.; Leroy Dues, Detroit C. C., 49ft. 10½in., second; Dave Adelman, Newark A. C., 48ft. 8in., third; James A. Bausch, Kansas City A. C., 48ft. fourth.

35-Pound Weight Throw — Won by Mortimer Reznick, N. Y. U., 50ft. 10in.; second, Grant McDougal, University of Pennsylvania, 48ft. 8in.; third, Louis Lepis, Shore A. C., New Jersey, 47ft. 7½in.; fourth, Pete Zaremba, N. Y. U., 47ft. 4¼in.; fifth, K. I. Lingle, Princeton University, 46ft. 2¾in.

In the afternoon the women had their turn on the same track, for the national events for women, with the team of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, with four winners, taking the team honors. Mrs. Evelyn Hall, hurdler, Annette Rogers, 200 meters and running high jump, and Nan Gindele, basketball throw, scored 28½ points, to 11½ for Newark Women's A. C. The summary:

50-Meter Dash — Won by Pearl Young, Newark W. A. C.; Mary Carew, Medford G. C., second; Mary Terwilliger, Illinois W. A. C., third; Doris Anderson, Illinois W. A. C., fourth. Time—6.8s.

50-Meter Hurdles—Won by Mrs. Evelyn Hall, Illinois W. A. C.; Ada Wilson, Silverwood Lakeside Club, second; Gladys Moffett, Silverwood Lakeside Club, third; Nellie Sharks, Newark W. A. C., fourth. Time—7.6s.

200-Meter Dash — Won by Anetta J. Rogers, Illinois W. A. C.; Mary S. Anderson, Boston S. A., second; Olive Hasenfus, Boston S. A., third; Helen Busch, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—26.8s.

400-Meter Relay—Won by Newark W. A. C.; Silverwood Lakeside Club, second; Carter Playground, third; Illinois W. A. C., fourth. Time—50.8s.

8-Pound Shotput—Won by Rena MacDonald, Boston, 37ft. 10in.; Mildred Yetter, Meadowbrook Club, 37ft. 7in., second; Catherine Rutherford, Illinois W. A. C., 35ft. 11in., third; Effy Oord, Newark Turn Verein, 32ft. 2½in., fourth.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by Dorothy Lyford, Boston S. A., 8ft. 6¾in.; Anne Paluszek, Dragon Club, 8ft., second; Nan Gindele, Illinois W. A. C., 7ft. 10in., third; Mary Carew, Medford G. C., 7ft. 8¼in., fourth.

Running High Jump—Won by Annette Rogers, Illinois W. A. C., 5ft. 1 1-16in.; Frances Anderson, Michigan Normal, 5ft. 1-16in., second; Alice Arden, Dragon Club, 4ft. 11 1-16in., third; tie for fourth between Pearl Young, Newark W. A. C., and Dorothy Anderson, Illinois W. A. C., 4ft. 10 1-16in.

Basketball Throw—Won by Nan Gindele, Illinois W. A. C., 101ft. 6¾in.; Lillian Tresselt, Arnold College, 97ft. 9¼in., second; Carolyn Dieckman, South Paterson G. C., 92ft. 1in., third; E. O'Brien, Boston S. A., 91ft. 5½in., fourth.

ARROWS, REDS AND EAGLES TRIUMPH

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	21	4	11	97	81	46
Philadelphia	19	7	9	103	71	45
Boston	14	6	14	92	84	34
New Haven	12	3	19	71	92	27
Quebec	10	4	23	79	114	24

RESULT FEB. 25

Philadelphia 4, Quebec 2.

RESULTS FEB. 26

Providence 3, Boston 2.
New Haven 4, Quebec 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27—After spotting the Boston Bruin Cubs two goals in the first 11 minutes of play, the Providence Reds came from behind to score a 3-to-2 victory in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night. Roy Hinsperger scored Providence's first goal late in the first period while Gus Rivers and Sparky Vail added two more in the second. The triumph gave the Reds first place, one point ahead of the Philadelphia Arrows. The summary:

PROVIDENCE — BOSTON
Mondou, Alexandre, Murray, lw — rw, Saunders, Buckles, Filmore
Gaudreault, Raymond, Connor, c — c, Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa
Rivers, Taylor, McCully, rw — lw, Burmister, Weir, Benson
Trapp, Hinsperger, ld — rd, Lane, Davie
McVicar, Vail, rd — ld, Warshawski, Davie
Byrne, g — g, Jackson

Score—Providence 3, Boston 2. Goals—Hinsperger, Rivers, Vail for Providence; Benson, Cook for Boston. Assists—Gaudreault 2, Trapp, Rivers for Providence; F. Jerwa for Boston. Officials—W. A. Shaver, Boston, and W. T. Holleran, Providence. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27 (AP)—Splendid work by Roberts, their goalie, enabled the New Haven Eagles to defeat Quebec, 4 to 1, last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. The summary:

NEW HAVEN — QUEBEC
Convey, lw — rw, McIntyre
Keating, c — c, Lowrey
Jeremiah, rw — lw, McCabe
Speyer, ld — rd, Molyneaux
Pringle, rd — ld., Frew
Roberts, g — g, Lamontagne

Alternates—Picketts, Kinsella, King, Doran for New Haven; Dube, Ward, Toupin, Callighen, Arnott for Quebec.

Score—New Haven 4, Quebec 1. Goals—Convey, Kinsella, Pringle, Speyer for New Haven; McIntyre for Quebec. Assists—Pringle, King for New Haven; Lowrey for Quebec. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, N. N. Shay, New Haven. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27—Manager Herb Gardiner's Philadelphia Arrows temporarily regained first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League by winning a well-played game from Quebec at the Arena, Saturday night, 4 to 2. The two points picked up in the victory enabled the Arrows to pass Providence Reds until last night. It took the best efforts of the Arrows and brilliant individual play by Red Conn and Billy Hudson to triumph.

PHILADELPHIA — QUEBEC
Wilson, Hudson, Runge, lw — rw, McIntyre, Toupin, Giroux
Pratt, Anderson, Conn, c — c, Lowrey, Ward
Collings, Boyd, Phillips, rw — lw, McCabe, Dube
Nichols, McGoldrick, ld — rd, Molyneaux, Arnott
Peters, Desmarais, rd — ld, Frew, Callighen
Cude, g — g, Lamontagne

Score—Philadelphia 4, Quebec 2. Goals—Conn, Hudson, Pratt and Nichols for Philadelphia; Lowrey and Arnott for Quebec. Assists—Hudson, Conn and Collings for Philadelphia; Lowrey for Quebec. Officials—W. A. Shaver, Boston, and Stevenson, Philadelphia. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Arkansas 39, Baylor 30.
Beloit 33, Cornell 30.
Boston 42, Tufts 22.
Butler 43, Drake 21.
California 41, Stanford 23.
Case 30, Baldwin-Wallace 22.
Carbondale T. 53, Charleston T. 29.
Carleton 56, Knox 25.
Chicago 34, Indiana 32.
Cincinnati 35, Miami 29.
Concordia 31, Macalester 29.
C. C. N. Y. 38, New York 23.
Creighton 46, Grinnell 31.
Davis-Elkins 40, West Virginia 35.
Dartmouth 45, Columbia 32.
Detroit 34, Dayton 22.
Dickinson 33, Penn A. C. 29.
Doane 43, Hebron 15.
Duke 41, Washington and Lee 32.
E. Stroudsburg 79, Mansfield T. 30.
Gettysburg 44, Drexel 28.
Hamilton 55, Alfred 37.
Hamline 35, St. Mary's 15.
Idaho 40, Washington State 38.
Iowa 37, Ohio State 29.
John Carroll 36, Kent State 29.
Kansas 33, Kansas State 25.
Kentucky 48, Florida 24.
Lebanon Valley 36, Muhlenberg 31.
Lehigh 33, Lafayette 30.
Louisiana State 55, Tennessee 43.
Lowell T. S. 46, New Hampshire 32.
Loyola 35, Monmouth 17.
Luther 23, Coe 16.
Manhattan 35, Fordham 33.
Marquette 28, Michigan State 21.
Maryville T. 36, Cape Girardeau 30.
Middlebury 34, St. Michael's 28.
McGill 47, Queens 25.
Minnesota 30, Illinois 28.
Missouri 39, Nebraska 31.
Mississippi St. 30, Alabama 25.
M. I. T. 20, Crimson Independents 11.
Northern Illinois T. 69, Elmhurst 41.
Northwestern 30, Wisconsin 28.
N. Y. Aggies 27, Moravian 12.
Oberlin 34, Wooster 29.
Otterbein 42, Heidelberg 37.
Pennsylvania 36, St. Joseph's 19.
Penn State 30, Carnegie Tech 27.
Pittsburgh 31, Annapolis 29.
Princeton 41, Cornell 32.
Purdue 37, Michigan 33.
R. I. State 37, Northeastern 32.
Rutgers 27, P. M. C. 25.
Savage 38, Trenton T. 33.
Springfield 35, Coast Guard 31.
Stevens Point T. 34, Oshkosh T. 19.
Stevens Tech 37, Alumni 23.
So. California 44, U. C. L. A. 18.
South Carolina 34, North Carolina 32.
St. John's 35, Johns Hopkins 30.
St. Olaf 34, Augsburg 28.
St. Stephen's 39, Rensselaer P. I. 38.
Swarthmore 51, Haverford 29.
Trinity 33, Harvard 27.
Upsala 50, Long Island 31.
Valparaiso 50, Chicago Tech 16.
Vanderbilt 28, Tulane 25.
Washington 34, Oregon 28.
Wesleyan 42, Amherst 37.
Western Ontario 27, Toronto 26.
Western Reserve 37, Mt. Union 33.
Western State 31, Denver 27.
Worcester P. I. 32, Clark 28.
Xavier 34, Wittenberg 30.

MISS FENWICK BEATS MISS NOEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH - ON - HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 27—Cicely Fenwick, former English champion, handed Susan Noel of London, Eng., United States, English and Atlantic coast champion, her first defeat in this country in the final round of the New York state women's squash racquets championship at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Saturday, in straight games, 15—12, 15—10, 15—12. Miss Fenwick was runnerup to Miss Noel in the United States and Atlantic coast championships played recently. The New York tourney marked the end of the English tour. The United States doubles championship ended in a victory for American players, Anne Page and Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Philadelphia defeating the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Nancy Cave, 11—15, 14—18, 15—7, 18—17, 15—10.

RED SOX PURCHASED BY YAWKEY

Thomas A. Yawkey of New York City, whose father at one time owned the Detroit Tigers, Saturday purchased the Boston Red Sox from J. A. R. "Bob" Quinn and his associates. Edward T. "Eddie" Collins, until recently a coach with the Philadelphia Athletics, at the same time became a part owner of the Boston club and will act in the capacity of vice-president and general manager. Yawkey, of course, will be president. Frederick W. DeFoe, New York attorney, will be secretary and treasurer. Marty McManus, it is certain, will be retained as field manager of the club.

UNITED STATES TEAM WINS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Boston Olympic Club, representing the United States, defeated Canada, 2 to 1, in a brisk overtime struggle yesterday to win the world amateur hockey championship. Canada was represented by the Toronto Nationals. The teams were deadlocked at 1 to 1 after the regulation three periods, and Garrison's goal in the 10-minute overtime session decided the game and championship. Both teams scored in the first period and then battled scorelessly until Garrison's winning tally. A crowd of 12,000 spectators saw the duel.

TULSA RETAINS LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27—Tulsa retained its leadership in the American Hockey Association when the Oilers chalked up their tenth victory of the season, defeating the St. Louis Flyers, 2 to 1, here yesterday before several thousand spectators. Two extra periods were required. Kansas City defeated Tulsa Saturday night.

SHEA AND LEPREAU ELECTED

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 27 (AP)—The election of John A. (Jack) Shea, Dartmouth's Olympic skating champion, and Frank J. Lepreau Jr., the Green's best snowshoer, as president and secretary of the Intercollegiate Winter Sports in North America Association was announced today by the Dartmouth Outing Club office. Shea's home is in Lake Placid, N. Y., and Lepreau comes from Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Australia Second Innings Collapse

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 27 (AP)—Already behind England 19 runs in the first innings Australia today collapsed in their second innings against the invading bowlers and were dismissed for only 182 runs in the fifth and final test cricket match.

England already has won the series with three victories out of four matches.

The invaders needed only 164 runs to win and before stumps were pulled for the day had scored 11 without the loss of a wicket.

Don Bradman, with a brilliant 71, and Capt. W. M. Woodfull, with 67, were the only Australian batsmen able to solve the English bowling. Harold Larwood was used only occasionally by England, Hedley Verity replacing him as spearhead of the attack, taking five wickets and catching a sixth. The summary:

AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS

	Runs
Richardson, c Allen; b Larwood	0
Woodfull, b Allen	67
Bradman, b Verity	71
O'Brien, c Verity; b Voce	5
McCabe, c Jardine; b Voce	4
Darling, c Wyatt; b Verity	7
Oldfield, c Wyatt; b Verity	5
Lee, b Allen	15
Alexander, b Verity	0
O'Reilly, b Verity	1
Ironmonger, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	182

Fall of wickets: 1 for 0, 2 for 115, 3 for 135, 4 for 139, 5 for 148, 6 for 161, 7 for 177, 8 for 178, 9 for 178, 10 for 182.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	11	0	44	1
Allen	11.4	2	54	2
Hammond	3	0	10	0
Voce	10	0	34	2
Verity	19	9	33	5

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS

	Runs
Jardine, not out	6
Wyatt, not out	5
Total (for no wickets)	11

Princeton Bests Cornell on Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27—Princeton won its fifth vistory in seven starts in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here, Saturday evening, defeating Cornell by 41 to 32. The triumph kept the Tigers in the running for the League title. The winners led at the half, 15 to 11.

PRINCETON — CORNELL
Fairman, lf — rg, Houck
Seibert, rf — lg, Wilson
Larsen, c — c, McGraw
Fortune, lg — rf, Ferraro
Grebauskas, Helm, rg — lf, Hatkoff

Score—Princeton 41, Cornell 32. Goals from floor—Seibert 5, Fairman 4, Larsen 3, Grebauskas 3, Helm for Princeton; McGraw 4, Wilson 4, Houck 3, Hatkoff 2, Ferraro 2 for Cornell. Goals from foul—Fairman 4, Seibert 3, Grebauskas 2 for Princeton; Hatkoff 2 for Cornell. Referee—Carroll. Umpires—Young and Brennan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 27—Dartmouth's basketball team atoned for three straight defeats in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League by defeating Columbia, 45 to 32, in a fast, rugged game, here Saturday. The green started off in sensational fashion, for in the first two minutes of play each man of the starting five had thrown a basket. The score eventually reached 15 to 0 before Columbia tallied its first point.

DARTMOUTH — COLUMBIA
Millers, Edwards, lf — rg, Hartman, Steigman
Bonniwell, Krivitsky, rf — lg, Meisel, Schwartz
Mackey, Prince, c — c, McDowell, Hartman
Stangle, Hubbell, lg — rf, Asselin, Chase
Kraszewski, Croninger, rg — lf, Tomb

Score—Dartmouth College 45, Columbia University 32. Goals from floor—Bonniwell 7, Kraszewski 4, Miller 3, Edwards 2, Mackey 2, Stangle for Dartmouth; Hartman 7, Asselin 4, McDowell for Columbia. Goals from foul—Miller 3, Bonniwell 2, Stangle, Kraszewski for Dartmouth; Meisel 3, Hartman 2, Asselin 2, Steigman for Columbia. Referee—Degnan (E. I. A.). Umpire—Kinney (E. I. A.), and Tobey (E. I. A.).

Ince Advances To Third Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Except for a few matches held up on account of the engagement of the players in the Class C championship, the first round of the national Class B squash tennis individual championship was completed Saturday, on the courts of the Squash Club.

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP—FIRST ROUND

B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—9.

Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, won from C. C. Goodridge, Crescent A.-H. C., by default.

W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated Harold Ablowich, City A. C., 8—15, 15—3, 15—12.

W. A. Forrester Jr., Squash Club, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., 17—16, 18—13.

S. L. Samuels, City A. C., defeated A. J. Fox Jr., Yale Club, 15—0, 15—3.

W. P. Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated W. O. Wuckoff, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—9, 15—5.

D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, defeated S. R. Shepherd, Squash Club, 15—11, 15—11.

Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 12—15, 15—5, 15—5.

Sefton Tranter Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated A. H. Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, 15—13, 7—15, 18—14.

Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth T. & C. C., won from O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, by default.

SECOND ROUND

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated R. W. Georgi, N. Y. A. C., 15—18, 15—6, 15—13.

ROYAL MILITARY SIX BESTS WEST POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 27—Canada scored an international hockey victory here on Saturday, when the cadets of the Royal Military College defeated those from the United States Military Academy of West Point, N. Y., by 3 to 1, in the annual game between the two service institutions. The West Pointers showed a big improvement over previous years, and the winners were extended to the full. The summary:

ROYAL MILITARY — U. S. MILITARY
Peck, Bernatchez, Gagnon, lw — rw, O'Neil, Lane, Warren
Kelly, Monette, Ready, c — c, Telford, Whipple, Douglas
Blanchard, Lamontagne, Cornish, rw — lw, Donohue, Lawler, Buchler
Irvin, ld — rd, Davis
MacBrien, rd — ld, Simenson
White, g — g, Vannostrand

Score—R. M. C. 3, U. S. M. A. 1. Goals—Kelly 2, Irvin for R. M. C.; O'Neil for U. S. M. A. Assists—Irvin, Peck for R. M. C.; Telford for U. S. M. A. Officials—C. Devlin and J. Smith, Kingston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ELI SWIMMING TEAM WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 27—Yale retained the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship here Saturday by defeating the United States Naval Academy by the overwhelming score of 49 to 22. It was the fifth straight tank victory this season for the Eli without defeat. Navy won the water polo game, 26 to 5. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle — Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale, second; J. S. Lee '33S, Yale, third. Time—23.5s.

100-Yard Freestyle — Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; J. D. Stevens '35, Navy, second; R. F. Corroon '35, Yale, third. Time—55.9s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, second; J. D. Stevens '35, Navy, third. Time—2m. 26.1s.

440-Yard Freestyle — Won by Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale; W. W. Hyland '35, Navy, second; W. J. Champion Jr. '33, Yale, third. Time—5m. 23.8s.

150-Yard Backstroke — Won by C. F. Pierson '34, Yale; R. G. Anderson '33, Yale, second; R. H. Milbrath '34, Navy, third. Time—1m. 49.5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34S, Yale; A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, second; P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy, third. Time—3m. 33.2s.

Fancy Diving—Won by S. N. Loud '34, Yale, 98.9 points; David McCampbell '33, Navy, second, 91.1 points; H. D. Buckingham '35, Yale, third, 81.6 points.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (Charles Harding 2d '35, R. W. Wilson '35, D. L. Livingston '35S, A. T. Hapke 3d '33); Navy, second (J. D. Stevens '35, E. L. Jancke '33, J. P. Plichta '35, R. W. Thompson Jr. '33). Time—3m. 45.3s.

MISSISSIPPI STATE SPRINGS SURPRISE

ATLANTA, Feb. 27 (AP)—Mississippi State tonight has an opportunity to bid for a shot at the Southeastern Conference basketball championship.

The sophomore team from Starkville surprised the experts by its 30-to-25 victory over the seeded Alabama outfit Saturday and tonight engages Vanderbilt in one of the semifinal contests. Kentucky plays Louisiana State in the other. Opinion among the coaches and sports writers attending the tournament was that the Mississippians have an even chance of defeating Vanderbilt, also one of the heat leaders. Vanderbilt won over Tulane, Saturday, 28 to 25.

Kentucky, victor over Florida in the second round, Saturday, 48 to 24, expects a real battle with Louisiana State. The Baton Rouge team defeated Tennessee, Saturday, 55 to 43.

BELL DEFEATS GANDAR-DOWER

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 27 (AP)—R. Berkeley Bell of New York, recorded the first victory for the United States over England in the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club's championship tournament Saturday, turning back K. C. Gandar-Dower, leader of the English team, 7—5, 6—4, in the chief match of the second day's play. Another of the English, R. K. Tinkler, had a narrow escape from elimination by Harry C. Brunie, of Boston, but finally won, 7—5, 4—6, 8—6. In the third set Brunie had the score 5—3 and 40-love in his favor but could not put over the winning point. Three other Americans advanced in the men's singles and two other Englishmen, H. G. N. Cooper and E. R. Avory, kept pace with them. Cooper defeated R. Sanger, 6—0, 6—1.; George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, defeated A. W. Law Jr., 6—3, 9—7; Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans trounced A. C. Freisenbruch of Bermuda, 6—0, 6—1. Avory took a hard match from Leighton Brewer, 6—2, 7—5, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., moved up by default.

TORONTO GYMNASTS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 27—University of Toronto gymnasts captured both the team and individual championships in the annual intercollegiate gymnastic tourney here Saturday. In the team event Toronto's five men totaled 2702 points against 2646 by McGill's quintet. The victory was the fifth in the 13 years that the championships have been held for Toronto, their last victory being in 1927. Toronto won the Caron Trophy, emblematic of the team title, while Williamson of Toronto won the Wherry Cup by a margin of 31 points over his team mate, Farrar. The individual points were: 1—Williamson, Toronto, 603; 2—Farrar, Toronto, 572; 3—Wallace, McGill, 565; 4—Stewart, McGill, 543; 5—Kirk, Toronto, 542, 6—Anglin, McGill, 532; 7—Dodd, McGill, 513: 8—Sherwood, Toronto, 498; 9—McKenzie, McGill, 492; 10—Barber, Toronto, 486.

RYDER CUP TEAM NAMED

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Two newcomers to Ryder Cup golf competition have been named along with seven veterans of one or more international struggles to attempt the difficult task of beating the British professionals in their own back yard next June. These two new men are Olin Dutra, winner of the Professional Golfers' Association championship last year, and Paul Runyan, who performed brilliantly all through 1932 and recently won the Gasparilla open tournament at Tampa, Fla. Walter C. Hagen again was chosen captain of the American team and he will have the experienced backing of Gene Sarazen, 1932 British and American open champion; F. Densmore Shute, Craig Wood, Ed Dudley, Leo Diegel and Horton Smith when the biennial series is played at Southport, Eng., June 26 and 27.

COWEN AND KEMBLE IN FINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Julian M. Cowen, City Athletic Club, and Edwin L. Kemble, Bayside Tennis Club, will fight out the national Class C squash tennis individual championship, on the City A. C. courts. Frank L. Giusti, another member of the Bayside Class B champion team, though still in Class C, fell before Cowen after taking the first game of the match, the score being 3—15, 15—8, 15—6, 15—10. Kemble, playing the same careful squash tennis which has featured his game for the last two years, encountered another stayer in W. T. Hanley, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and outstayed him to win at 15—11, 15—10, 15—3.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Amherst 18, Wesleyan 12.
Brooklyn P. I. 23, Johns Hopkins 5.
Columbia 28½, Rutgers 1½.
E. Stroudsburg 23½, Mansfield T. 4½.
Illinois 29, Northwestern 5.
Indiana 29, Michigan 3.
Lehigh 16, Annapolis 12.
Michigan State 23½, Syracuse 6½.
M. I. T. 19, Brown 11.
Pennsylvania 33, Ursinus 5.
Princeton 24½, Harvard 9½.
Temple 24, Gettysburg 10.
West Point 24, F. and M. 6.
West Virginia 16½, Chicago 11½.

STRACHAN AND WALSH WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Brenden D. Walsh and Donald Strachan of the Racquet and Tennis Club of Philadelphia, won the final round match in the Lockett trophy squash racquets doubles invitation tournament at the University Club over the week-end with a surprising straight-gaime victory over Neil J. Sullivan and Roy R. Coffin of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, winners in 1931 and 1932. The score of the final was 15—11, 16—13, 15—14.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Columbia 40, West Point 31.
Carnegie Tech 42, Case 33.
Lehigh 37, Delaware 22.
MacAlester 38, Carleton 37.
New York 46, Cornell 25.
Northwestern 39, Illinois 36.
Ohio State 47, Pittsburgh 37.
Rutgers 47, Fordham 24.
Williams 52½, Wesleyan 24½.
Worcester P. I. 45, Amherst 32.
Yale 49, Annapolis 22.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Annapolis 10, Yale 7.
Chicago 5, Illinois 5.
Cornell 16, Colgate 1.
Hamilton 14, Colgate 3.
Hamilton 9, Cornell 8.
New York 10½, C. C. N. Y. 6½.
Northwestern 12, Purdue 4.
Pennsylvania 14, Lehigh 3.
West Point 10, Harvard 6.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Annapolis 1405, Carnegie Tech 1332.
Brooklyn Poly 1298, Stevens Tech 1219.
West Point 1351, Syracuse 1252.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Ft. Hamilton 9, West Point 7.
Princeton 19½, Harvard 7.
Yale 17½, Penn M. C. 8½.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Dartmouth 38, Princeton 26.
Temple 38, Penn State 16.
West Point 44, M. I. T. 19.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS

Princeton 4, Harvard 1.
Yale 4, Hartford G. C. 1.

LEADERS SCORE POINTS IN RACE

Toronto, Rangers, Detroit and Maroons All Hold to League Positions

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DVSION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	20	8	12	92	75	48
Rangers	20	7	13	110	85	47
Boston	19	5	15	101	77	43
Chicago	14	10	16	68	78	38

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	21	5	12	94	80	47
Montreal	16	6	16	97	88	38
Americans	12	10	17	71	91	34
Canadiens	13	4	21	74	98	30
Ottawa	9	7	22	68	103	25

RESULTS FEB. 25

Canadiens 2, Montreal 2, overtime.
Toronto 5, Americans 1.

RESULTS FEB. 26

Americans 1, Detroit 1, overtime.
Rangers 4, Chicago 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 27—New York Americans and Detroit Red Wings played a 1-to-1 overtime tie here last night before a crowd of 8000 fans. It was one of the slowest National Hockey League fixtures offered on Detroit ice this season. Both clubs played defensive hockey most of the evening. The goaltenders had little to do. Most of the entertainment was furnished in the second period with Americans having the edge in territorial play. Doug Young scored for the Red Wings early in the second period on a solo rush. Red Jackson got the New York goal after a scramble in front of the Detroit nets with Dutkowski and Brydge aiding him. Young was in the penalty box at the time. This was the sixth game between the two clubs this season. Three have ended in ties and the Red Wings have won three. The tie was sufficient to keep the Detroit team in first place in the American division of the league. Goodfellow, Wiseman and Buswell were missing from the Detroit lineup. Bob Davis made his début as a National League defenseman, replacing Buswell on the Detroit roster. The summary:

DETROIT — AMERICANS
Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, lw — rw, Wasnie, Kuhn, Martin
Voss, Hay, Moffatt, c — c, Himes, Burke, Dutkowski
Aurie, Carson, Goldsworthy, rw — lw, Sheppard, McVeigh, Klein, Jackson
Young, Gallagher, ld — rd, Dutton, Regan
Evans, Davis, rd — ld, Brydge, Ayres
Roach, g — g, Worters

Score—Detroit 1, Americans 1. Goals—Young for Detroit; Jackson for Americans. Assists—Dutkowski, Brydge for Americans. Officials—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Clarence Bush, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 27—By defeating the New York Americans on Saturday, the champion Maple Leafs gained another point on the second-place Montreal Maroons in the struggle for the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League, and as a result have a nine-point margin with only 10 games to play. The victory also enabled the locals to equal their longest winning streak of the season, that of four games in November. It also put them on even terms with the Americans for the five games played to date, each having two victories and a tie.

TORONTO — AMERICANS
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw — rw, Wasnie, Kuhn, Martin
Primeau, Thoms, Blair, c — c, Himes, Burke, Dutkowski, Jackson
Conacher, Bailey, Downie, rw — lw, Sheppard, Klein, McVeigh
Levinsky, Horner, ld — rd, Dutton, Regan
Day, Clancy, rd — ld, Brydge, Ayres
Chabot, g — g, Worters

Score—Toronto 5, Americans 1. Goals—Primeau 2, Clancy, Levinsky and Jackson for Toronto; Sheppard for Americans. Assists—Jackson, Horner, Cotton, Levinsky, Blair, Primeau and Conacher for Toronto; Himes and Wasnie for Americans. Officials—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 27—The local National Hockey League rivals, Maroons and Canadiens, staged a 70-minute tie here on Saturday before a capacity house. The game, the fourth between the two teams, left the Maroons with a one-game advantage over the Canadiens as they had won two of the previous three games. A capacity crowd witnessed the encounter which was as close as the score indicates and there was little difference between the two aggregations. Both the goaltenders turned in great games and turned aside a number of dangerous shots, while the two defenses were tightly knit and the forwards back-checked well. Each team came from behind.

CANADIENS — MONTREAL
Joliat, G. Mantha, Hart, lw — rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Morenz, Lepine, Harrington, c — c, Smith, Haynes, Kilrea
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw — lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid
Carson, Starr, Leduc, ld — rd, Noble, Wentworth
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd — ld, Conacher, Wilcox
Hainsworth, g — g, Kerr

Score—Canadiens 2, Maroons 2. Goals—Gagnon and S. Mantha for Canadiens; Trottier and Robinson for Maroons. Assists—Morenz for Canadiens; Haynes 2, Trottier and Robinson for Maroons. Officials—G. J. Mallinson and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—An astonishing rally in the third period carried the New York Rangers to a victory, 4 to 1, over the Chicago Black Hawks in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. All the visiting goals were made in the last period, after Chicago had been allowed to coast through two periods with a one-goal lead. More than 10,000 fans turned out for the game.

W. Cook started the New York offensive after three minutes of the third period with a goal on an assist from Boucher. Seven minutes later Keeling scored unassisted and after three minutes Cook and Boucher repeated their scoring combination. In another minute Boucher shot one past Gardiner unassisted. Graham, defense man, made Chicago's only goal. The summary:

RANGERS — CHICAGO
F. Cook, Murdoch, Siebert, Somers, lw — rw, Couture, March, Jenkins
Boucher, Osmundson, Pettinger, c — c, T. Cook, Romnes, MacKenzie
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, rw — lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
Johnson, Brennan, ld — rd, Graham, Coulter
Heller, Seibert, rd — ld, Abel, Coulter
Aitkenhead, g — g, Gardiner

Score—New York Rangers 4, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—W. Cook 2, Keeling and Boucher for New York; Graham for Chicago. Assists—Boucher 2 for New York; Cook and Thompson for Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

McGILL SWIMMERS WIN TITLE MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 27—McGill University won the Canadian intercollegiate swimming and diving championship meet and the Dougall trophy for the fourth year in succession, when they defeated University of Toronto's swimming team by 37 points to 34, Saturday. Toronto scored five firsts against three for McGill, but the winners obtained their slight margin by scoring six seconds to Toronto's two, and four thirds to three.

Only one record was broken, that for the 100-yard breaststroke event, when Wilton McCatty of Toronto cut 6 2-5s. off the mark of 2m. 53 3-5s., set by E. Sinclair of Toronto two years ago. McCatty, in addition to this event, won the 200-yard freestyle, and was second in the 440-yard freestyle. The summary:

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Stein, McGill; Shaw, McGill, second; Tedman, Toronto, third. Time—58.3-5s.

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. McCatty, Toronto; Sprenger, McGill, second; Edmison, Toronto, third. Time—1m. 11 1-5s.

100-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. McCatty, Toronto; T. Wilson, McGill, second; Drury, Toronto, third. Time—2m. 49 1-5s. (New record.)

200-Yard Freestyle—Won by Wilton McCatty, Toronto; Stein, McGill, second; Hooper, Toronto, third. Time—2m. 17s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Hooper, Toronto; W. McCatty, Toronto, second; Stein, McGill, third. Time—6m. 9 3-5s.

800-Yard Freestyle—Won by Tedman, Toronto; Sprenger, McGill, second; Howard, McGill, third. Time—25 1-5s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by McGill (Shaw, Howard, Stein, Sprenger); Toronto (McCuaig, C. McCatty, Tedman, Hooper), second.

Diving—Won by Griffiths, McGill; Butterfield, McGill, second; C. McCatty, Toronto, third.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	22	6	10	107	63	50
London	21	7	8	83	51	49
Syracuse	22	5	11	118	95	49
Windsor	13	6	20	76	108	32
Detroit	10	3	23	60	85	23
Cleveland	8	5	24	79	121	21

RESULT FEB. 25

Buffalo 5, Windsor 1.

RESULTS FEB. 26

Cleveland 1, Buffalo 0.
Syracuse 8, Windsor 3.

STARS IMPROVE POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 27—Windsor Bulldogs were outclassed here last night by Syracuse Stars in a wide open International Hockey League game. The final score was 8 to 3. The defeat was the fourth in succession for the Bulldogs in Syracuse this winter. The Stars are now tied with London for second place.

CLEVELAND INDIANS SURPRISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27—Cleveland Indians gained a surprise victory over Buffalo Bisons here last night by a score of 1 to 0. It was the eighth triumph of the season for the Clevelanders, who are now only two points behind Detroit Olympics.

BISONS ROUT BULLDOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 27 — Buffalo Bisons routed Windsor Bulldogs, 5 to 1, in a rough International Hockey League game here Saturday night. Jarvis led the Buffalo attack with two goals. Godin, Carr and Gross each scored once. Ouelette scored the only Windsor goal late in the third period. Al Huggins and Art Berlette were banished from the game by Referee Fred Ion and may face suspension by President Charles S. King when a report is received from the official in charge. The victory put Buffalo back in first place, one point ahead of London Tecumsehs and Syracuse Stars.

GIRL SKATER SETS NEW RECORD

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—Dorothy Franey, 20-year-old speed star of St. Paul, set a new world's record of 31.1s. in winning the semifinal one-sixth mile race for the Missouri open skating championship here Saturday night. The old record of 34.8s. was held by Elsie Muller of New York.

COLLEGE WATER POLO RESULTS

Annapolis 26, Yale 5.
Illinois 7, Northwestern 6.
Rutgers 31, Fordham 22.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Princeton 5, Dartmouth 3.
Yale 4, Harvard 1.

McGill Five Holds The Wilson Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 27—McGill University clinched the Canadian senior intercollegiate basketball championship and retained possession of the Wilson Trophy for the third successive year, by virtue of a 47-to-25 victory over Queen's University here on Saturday. While the locals still have two more games to play, their nearest rivals, Toronto and Queen's, have each sustained three defeats and are out of the contention. The victory was the sixteenth straight for McGill.

McGILL — QUEEN'S
Lewin, lf — rg, McLaughlin
Smaill, rf — lg, Bews
Young, c — c, Carter
Calhoun, lg — rf, Newman
Voce, rg — lf, McMahon

Score—McGill 47, Queen's 25. Goals from floor—Smaill 7, Young 4, Calhoun 4, Voce 3, Ross 2, Hammond for McGill; Newman 4, McLaughlin 3, Bews 2, Carter 2 for Queen's. Goals from foul—Smaill 3, Lewin, Calhoun for McGill; Newman 2, McMahon for Queen's. Spares—Hammond, Ross, Lee for McGill; Brown and Rooke for Queen's.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 27—University of Toronto's last hope of overtaking McGill for the Canadian intercollegiate basketball championship was shattered here on Saturday when University of Western Ontario made a strong and thrilling finish to score a one-point victory, Hogan dropping in a long shot with less than a minute to play to make the final score, 27 to 26, for the locals. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO — TORONTO
Munro, lf — rg, Sniderman
Whitwill, rf — lg, Wood
Hogan, c — c, Ford
Gunn, lg — rf, Gold
Hayter, rg — lf, Collins

Score—Western Ontario 27, Toronto 26. Goals from floor—Hayter 4, Hogan 3, Munro 2, Gunn, Whitwill, Cherniak for Western Ontario; Collins 6, Wood 3, Ford, Gold for Toronto. Goals from foul—Hogan 2, Hayter for Western Ontario; Collins 2, Wood, Sniderman for Toronto. Spares—Cherniak, Zavitz, Clarke for Western Ontario; Caplan for Toronto. Referee—A. P. Pogue.

MISS WILLIAMS WINS FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27—Frances Williams of Allentown, Penna., former Eastern champion, successfully defended her South Atlantic golf championship here over the week-end when she defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and the Lochmoor Club, Detroit, 1 up at the Ormond Beach Golf Club. Miss Williams, who won the medal round, made the turn 2 up Saturday. Mrs. Hanley fought an uphill battle gamely and managed to square the match on the fourteenth.

HELEN HICKS WINS FINAL

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 27 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks of Hewitt, L. I., defeated Nancy Pearman of Bermuda, 7 and 5, in the final round of the Belmont women's golf championship Saturday. Miss Hicks trailed, 2 down, at the end of the first 18, but applied pressure in the afternoon round.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Bates 59, Northeastern 40.
Harvard 50½, Dartmouth 37, Cornell 28½.
Indiana 58, Illinois 46.
Ohio State 52, Notre Dame 52.
Mass. State 46, Conn. Aggies 35.
Tufts 55, Tufts Fresh 25.

RADICALS CAST MOST BALLOTS IN CHILE ELECTION

Conservatives Are Second, Ahead of Divided Liberal Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Radical Party is the strongest political force in the country, having secured 57,371 votes, to which must be added 3574 obtained by independent radicals, according to the registrar-general's statement of the general election.

The Conservative Party is in second place. Its number was 54,061, a few independent votes making the total 55,119.

The Liberal forces, divided since the days of the formation of the political block known as the Liberal Alliance, had a total poll that surpassed popular expectations and contradicted the often stated opinions that liberalism was in decay. Candidates of the four liberal groups were supported by 56,900 electors, a number superior to the Conservative poll and only slightly inferior to that of the Radical Party. The Liberals were classed third, since they went to the polling booths under separate organizations.

Liberal representation in the Chamber of Deputies, however, is limited to 28, owing to its internal divisions and the fact that Liberal candidates were the victims of many three-party fights. The Radicals also claim that they suffered by party divisions, which is substantially true, according to the registrar-general, who points out that the Radical Socialist and Social Republican parties, who together polled 22,924 votes, are offshoots of the Radical Party.

The Democratic forces, divided into two groups and certain factions, chief of which are the Independent Socialists, also secured meager parliamentary representation, owing to internal dissension and indiscipline. A total of 47,074 votes secured only 16 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Proportional representation would have produced 25 seats.

The registrar-general stated that there were 464,879 voters on the electoral lists. Of this number 327,244 went to the poll and 46,837 of these voted for parties, trade unions, societies and other independent groups which failed to secure parliamentary representation.

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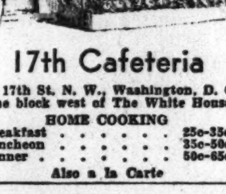
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mr. Patchett's Button

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

MR. PATCHETT was sitting at work in his little shop singing to himself a sea shanty that his father had taught him when he was a boy. It was easier to work if you sang, Mr. Patchett found; it kept you from feeling discouraged, and he could very easily have been feeling discouraged because of the shop at the corner.

"Oh, it's sailors is tinkers, and tailors is men," he sang lustily.

The meaning of the ditty was not very clear, but he liked the bit about tailors being men; it sounded brave, he thought, and each time he came to it he gave his shoulders a little shake and threw out his chest.

Mr. Patchett's shop was too small. It had only one narrow window and in consequence was very dark, so dark that even on the brightest day he had to light a gas jet in order to see what he was sewing, for Mr. Patchett was a tailor.

Furthermore there wasn't room in the window for both his wax figures at the same time, so when William was showing off a new suit Mary had to be put away in the sitting-room, and when Mary was showing off a new suit William had to take her place.

The Corner Shop

Now the shop at the corner was to let, and Mr. Patchett wanted to take it very badly, but the owner was asking a higher rent for it than he could pay. It was a fine, light shop, with one window looking onto one street and the other looking onto another, so that William and Mary could both have been showing at the same time, and there would have been no need to keep a gas jet burning all the time he was at work.

In the evenings he would walk down the road and have a look at the shop, and the more he looked at it the more convinced he was that it was just the place he needed.

Mr. Patchett sang on and on and tried to forget about the corner shop. "It's sailors is tinkers, and tailors is men," snip, snip, snip, snip, "and tailors is men," snip, snip, snip, snip, snip. He had a uniform to alter and press for a certain Captain West, who was staying for a few days at the big hotel in the square. Captain West must have been getting stouter of late, for he wanted the position of the brass buttons altered to give more space inside.

Mr. Patchett took the buttons off and placed them in a neat row on the bench beside him. Then he set to work to press the seams. But when he came back to the buttons again he found there was one short. He looked here and he looked there; he even went on his hands and knees and felt into all the cracks and corners, but no button could he find.

Captain West was to wear the uniform at a big dinner that evening, and was coming to try it on at 5 o'clock. There was only half an hour before he would arrive. What was to be done?

Mr. Patchett counted the buttons from right to left and from left to right, but could not make them match the buttonholes. It would never do to send Captain West to the dinner short of a button and, of course, he could not put on a wooden one, or a mother-of-pearl one, or any of the fancy buttons he kept in stock. Why, he wondered, had he not thought to provide himself with a set of naval buttons?

Time was passing. He lit a candle and searched the floor again; and then, like a flash, he remembered that upstairs, in a box of treasures, he had a brass button that had belonged to his father when he had been a sailor. He hurried upstairs and brought it down. It was smaller than the others, but very like them—a dear little old button which he had cherished for many years.

He got out a tin of metal polish and gave it a good rub-up until it shone as brightly as the other buttons, and then, after looking at it tenderly in the light of the gas jet, he sewed it on. Just as it was in place the shop door opened and Captain West came in.

Captain West

Mr. Patchett had no time to think whether he ought to tell about the missing button or not, it all happened so quickly. Captain West put on the uniform and looked at himself in the mirror. And then his fingers went to the little old button.

"Why," he said, "this one doesn't look quite the same as the others, does it?"

For a moment Mr. Patchett turned rather hot. Then he told exactly what had happened.

"So your father was in the Merchant Service?" said Captain West. And then he did a very strange thing. He caught Mr. Patchett by the shoulders and flinging him round to the window peered into his face. "Patchett," he said, as if he were trying to recall something, "Patchett—why, of course! Was your father Capt. Jeremiah Patchett by any chance?"

"Yes, he was," said Mr. Patchett, wondering greatly what was going to happen next.

Captain West clapped his big hands together with a loud sound, and rubbed them vigorously in evident delight.

"Your father did me a big service many years ago," he said. "We were in serious difficulties in a gale and he came to our aid, at much risk to his own boat, and saved my ship. I owed practically everything I had at that time to him."

He caught hold of Mr. Patchett's shoulders again. "So you are his son, and this—this funny little bit of brass—was one of his buttons!"

"But I'll find yours—I promise you that," said Mr. Patchett hurriedly.

"No, no, no!" sang out Captain West. "I wouldn't change it for anything! I shall be proud to wear it, if I may keep it. I shall value this button more than I can say."

The uniform was folded carefully into a box, with pieces of tissue paper wrapping it up, and after paying the bill for the alterations Captain West disappeared with it under his arm down the street. And the first thing Mr. Patchett saw as he turned back into the shop again was his kitten playing with the missing brass button in the passage at the back!

The next morning a letter arrived for Mr. Patchett with the name of the big hotel printed on the flap. It was from Captain West. Inside was a check, and on a piece of paper he had written the words: "In payment for a small brass button."

Mr. Patchett was so overcome when he saw the amount of the check that he sat quite still in his chair for a whole minute. Then he turned to his two wax figures.

"William and Mary," he said, "we are going to move into the corner shop as soon as we possibly can."

And, if you will believe me, William smiled at Mary and Mary smiled at William, and in the dim light it seemed to Mr. Patchett that he had never seen their two wax faces look so entirely happy before.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three Beautiful Moths and the Cradles They Have Left Behind.

Woodland Papoose Cradles

By ELLSWORTH JAEGER

IN THE parks and woodland, when the trees and bushes are without leaves, you can see if you have sharp eyes, little papoose cradles everywhere, which Mother Nature has fastened to the twigs of low trees and high bushes. These are the wrapped babies of some of our common moths. Here they swing and sway in the cold winter wind, yet snug and warm, being wrapped in swaddling clothes of silk and leaves.

All summer long, having eaten everything he could reach, when fall comes the caterpillar baby is as fat as a little round bundle. After so much eating he feels sleepy and looks for a good place to rest. Here is where he proves to us that he is an unusual baby, for he spins himself into his own silken cradle.

He sleeps away through the cold moons wrapped up like a Della Robbia baby until the soft warm touch of spring awakens him.

It is then that you will see the magic that has been wrought; for lo and behold!—instead of an ugly, crawly caterpillar, there comes from the old brown, weather-beaten cradle a most beautiful fairy with wings of wondrous colors.

If we are impatient and look into these cradles before the springtime gladness calls to these babies, we shall find a brown, lifeless-looking bundle which naturalists call a "pupa." The baby caterpillar has changed into this form in its sleep but will become a beautiful moth when the flowers smile again to the sun and rain.

If you wish to take some of these cradles home you will find they are fastened so strongly it will perhaps be necessary to break the twig to which they are attached.

Sometimes these cradles will seem very light and will rattle when moved. Look carefully and you will see small round holes made by insect enemies who have destroyed the sleeping baby within. Be sure the cocoon is solid and heavy. Take it home and keep it in a box in a light and not too dry place, and when spring comes—see what wonderful wood's magic takes place!

The Polyphemus moth baby feeds on oak, birch and a great variety of other trees. It is on these you will find her papoose cradles. Sometimes this cradle will fall to the ground but it is not always so. It is solid and contains a long, unbroken and easily unreeled thread of silk which could be used in making silk.

The Cynthia baby was brought from Asia many years ago. It lives on Ailanthus trees, as well as wild cherry, linden, sycamore and lilac. The cradle is spun on a leaf and fastened strongly to the twig with silk.

The Promethea caterpillar is sometimes called the spice-bush moth because it feeds on spice bushes. You can also find it on liquid amber, wild cherry and sassafras. The cradle is like that of the Cynthia but darker and slimmer and does not have silken threads over the leaf.

The Cecropia baby feeds on apple, plum and the common forest trees and shrubs. Her cradle is fastened to the twig along the side but not to leaves. When cut open it looks as if it had another cradle inside.

The Luna moth cradle is very thin and crackles when pressed or when the moth baby moves inside. It is usually made between leaves on the ground. The caterpillar feeds on the leaves of walnut, hickory, sweet gum and persimmon.

These, then, are a few blazes along nature's' trail. If you would know more, follow these signs and you will find fairy kingdoms more wonderful than you have ever dreamed of.

The Adventures of Waddles

1. THROUGH RAIN AND SUN I CHANCED TO SPY A RAINBOW ARCHED ACROSS THE SKY.
2. THE PUDDY TWINS CAME ON THE RUN. "WHY ALL THE HASTE?" I SAID IN FUN.
3. "WE'RE OFF FOR TREASURE; WE'VE BEEN TOLD AT RAINBOW'S END ARE POTS OF GOLD."
4. "O, NO!" SAID I, "ITS TREASURE LIES IN WEALTH OF COLOR, GRACE, AND SIZE."
THE HAGERS

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tables Turned

"One good deed deserves another," as the saying goes, and it would seem that the dog hero who recently saved a boy from a deep ravine into which he had tumbled knew all about it.

The dog was bounding happily over the countryside in County Down, Ireland, one day, when something desperate occurred. A piece of metal suddenly sprang up from the ground and gripped him, and there he lay, unable to free himself, until a boy, Jack Sands by name, heard his troubled whines, and coming to his rescue, opened the trap.

Not long after this, strangely enough, the positions of the dog and the boy were reversed. Jack was playing about, close to a ravine when he slipped and fell. Powerless to move, unseen and unheard, he was forced to lie at the bottom of a deep crevice, until help came along.

Happily Jack's dog friend was not far away. Realizing that the boy was in grave difficulties, he started to bark, and went on barking until he attracted the attention of a party of climbers. After following him to the spot over which Jack had fallen, they soon located the boy, and with the aid of strong ropes were able to drag him to safety.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter "C" Puzzle published last week:

(1) Seashore. (2) Seamstress. (3) Cedar. (4) Secrete. (5) Seek.

Mail Bag

Evanston, Illinois

Dear Tabitha Twitchett:

I've read your letter and the one from Tam O'Shanter to you, and I so want to join your list of new friends. I am not a Persian, or an aristocrat—probably the roots of my family tree grew in the alley; but as Maudie and Oscar, my mistress and master say, "It's not what my family were but what I am that really really counts." The fact is, I came from a cats' home. I had been there a week when one day Maudie and Oscar came in. They told the man in charge they wanted to pick out a nice-looking cat to live at their home, and when she saw me Maudie said, "Oh, look, here's a pretty one." How glad I was I had learned to wash my face and paws and looked so clean!

She came over to me and petted me and I looked at her and said, "Thank you," because it felt so pleasant to feel a kind hand on my back. Then she gave me to Oscar, and he was so kind that I wanted to stay with him for ever and ever. Then Maudie looked at other cats and suddenly she exclaimed, "Oh, here is one just like Tommie Tucker—I'd rather have him." But Oscar said, "But this one loves me. I couldn't put him back in the cage."

So they took me home and called me Peter. And such a lovely home! I have a bed in the cellar and the window is open and I run in and out as I please. I must not forget to tell you about our cricket. He lives in the basement with me, though I have never seen him. Maudie said he needed special care because he was so little. Every evening he begins to chirp and keeps it up for an hour or two, but I can never find him. His chirp sounds near the oil tank, and when I creep over there and settle down to watch for him, he seems to be over by the washing machine. Then when I get there he begins to play his fiddle under the chiffonier.

Do you know how his chirp can sound in so many places? Wouldn't we have fun with the dogs if we could do that? Now it's time for me to nap, so I am sending you my love. Peter.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Since this is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I should now like to receive letters from various parts of the world from those who correspond in English.

I am 11 years old, but will be 12 in March. I have a twin brother who would also like to hear from any boys of his age.

We are quite a musical family. My sister plays the piano, my brother the trombone, and I play the violin. I have been taking lessons for two years and like it very much. I am also interested in stamps. My favorite sports are ice skating, roller skating, bicycle riding, and I am very anxious to have an opportunity of riding in an airplane. Another sport I should like to try is horseback riding.

Hoping to receive many letters, and with love to all the Mail Baggers,

Beverly W.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE Seven & Five Society, founded some 10 years ago by seven painters and five sculptors, is the most advanced of British art societies. Its painting members are almost exclusively devoted to nonrepresentative, abstract painting, and the chief bond of union among the members is their common zeal for experimentation in new fields.

Visitors to the twelfth exhibition of the society at the Leicester Galleries must acknowledge the beauty and distinction of the color in paintings by Mr. Ben Nicholson, Miss Winifred Nicholson, Mr. Ivon Hitchens, Miss Frances Hodgkins and others; but they often experience difficulty in determining what is the idea behind these pictures which, apart from their color, are apt to appear void and formless.

Mr. Nicholson, following in the footsteps of Picasso, conjugates aspects of fiddles and guitars in his still-life compositions, and makes the arbitrary arrangement of selected parts and aspects an excuse for creating designs which have a certain decorative appeal and generally a charm of fine craftsmanship in the manipulation of pigment. Mrs. Nicholson is fond of using flowers as the basis of her compositions, and there is a delicate, flower-like charm in the color patterns she evolves.

* * *

The greatest inventiveness is displayed by Mr. Len Lye, who seems to draw his chief inspiration from geology and microscopy. A good-sized picture, entitled "Terrain," is based on diagrams from a geological textbook showing different strata; another painting, entitled "First People," shows us strange forms which resemble bacilli seen under a microscope. The weakness in both these paintings is that the forms appear too unrelated to constitute a design with a definite decorative appeal. But credit must be given to the artist for having experimented in new fields, and possibly, when he and we have become more accustomed to this new material, the decorative appeal of his paintings may be heightened and their significance become more easily intelligible.

Meanwhile, people who have difficulty in following the theories of modern painting will probably find more satisfaction in the work of those members who have not altogether abandoned representative elements in their work. Thus nothing in the exhibition is easier to understand, or more enjoyable, than Mr. P. H. Jowett's vigorously handled and decorative flower piece, "Teazles," while a less known artist, Mr. Basil Taylor, catches the eye with his most luxuriant still-life, "Toadstools," in which he shows great skill in the painting of different textures, and also in the organization of a mass of details into decorative harmony. His forms are stated with strength and economy, and his sense of color is opulent.

Mr. David Jones shows some large, vague water colors which have the effect of tapestry decorations and are often suitable for translation into textiles. Mr. W. Staite Murray shows some admirable pieces of pottery inspired by early Chinese wares. Sculpture is represented this year only by Miss Barbara Hepworth, who sends a "Profile," a "Carving" in blue marble and an "Abstraction" in alabaster.

* * *

In direct contrast to the experimentation seen in this exhibition is the safe, conservative policy followed in the current exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers. Few exhibitors here appear to want to strike out a new line for themselves, but are content to follow tradition. Nor are we inclined to quarrel with this policy when it results in plates so fine as Mr. Henry Rushbury's "Debtor's Prison, York," a brilliant rendering of the old building seen under a dark and stormy sky. Of the finest quality both in its draftsmanship and in its illumination, this drypoint shows Mr. Rushbury at his best. Excellent also are two drypoints by Mr. Malcolm Osborne, "Morning at Amiens"—a spacious view rich in details subtly subordinated to the main design—and "Professor C. M. Gillespie," a portrait which excites admiration both by its acute characterization and by the technical accomplishment of its decorative arrangement.

The president of the society, Sir Frank Short, R. A., is perhaps the greatest living exponent of original mezzotinting, and nothing could be more exquisitely delicate than his small plate, "A Grey Day on the Dee Sands." Other good mezzotints shown are Mr. J. R. G. Exley's "Abby Mill, Eglistone," and Mr. Percy Lancaster's "Welsh Stronghold." Dame Laura Knight is much more successful in the pure line of her drypoint, "A Dancer," than in the tone effects of her two aquatints. So also Mr. G. L. Brockhurst, an almost magical technician, is much more finely inspired in his magnificently drawn etching, "Dorette," than in his toilet scene entitled "Adolescent." This last so closely emulates the tone effect of a photograph that, though an etching, it has from the distance much more the appearance of a mezzotint.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Briscoe again shows two expert shipping subjects, "Making Up Gaskets" being a fine example of his power of extracting vigorous decorative themes from rigging. Mr. Edmund Blampied magnificently notates equine action in his drypoint, "Galloping," and Mr. A. R. Middleton Todd shows an admirable "Portrait of a Young Girl," which is most delicate and at the same time most convincing in its modeling.

A feature of this exhibition is the number and excellence of wood engravings shown, and the work in this medium by Miss Clare Leighton, Mr. Iain Macnab, Mr. George Soper and Mrs. Gwendoline Raverat shows more original research and distinction perhaps than any of the prints from metal plates.

A smaller but still choicer exhibition of modern etchings and drypoints is also on view at Messrs. Connell's galleries, 45 Old Bond Street, where the work of the masters is pleasantly punctuated by new talent.

Sir D. Y. Cameron provides the central attraction with four new plates, "Drimnin," a strong but delicately handled drypoint of a strip of hill country; "Monzie," a wooded landscape with hills in the distance; "Castle Moyle," and "Tantallon Castle," the last being an etching with drypoint additions. Mr. Francis Dodd, A. R. A., shows a spectacular roofscape of "Canterbury," also a drypoint of "Old Palace Yard, Westminster." Messrs. Blampied and Rushbury are also represented.

Among the younger etchers at Connell's great promise is shown by Mr. Kenneth Steel, an artist still in his early twenties. His drypoint, "Derwent Tor, Derbyshire," is astoundingly mature in its strong draftsmanship and fine tonal qualities, and all his work is interesting. Mr. Stanley Angus, who is evidently influenced by Sir D. Y. Cameron, attains good design and a fine richness of quality in "West Highland Castle" and "Hills of Lochinvar." Great versatility is shown by Mr. Graham Cliverd, and interesting plates come also from Messrs. Kenneth Holmes and Reginald Green.

Courtesy of the College Art Association, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Lilies," by Tamara de Lempicka.

An International Show for 1933

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

III

New York

SCANDINAVIAN painters make an interesting contribution to the international show assembled by the College Art Association, and on view through February at the RKO Building, Rockefeller Center.

Mr. Edward Munch of Norway exemplifies, in "Reclining Nude," extensions of or improvisations upon the effects of color reflections upon flesh. In "Market in Luxor" Mr. Axel Revold concerns himself with notations of tone rather than of detail, in a picture that emphatically is to be seen as a whole rather than in parts. From Sweden comes "Winter," by Mr. Emil Johanso-Thor, in which a group of snowy village buildings are painted with all the tonal attention of a still-life. Something choice is made of the colors of each door and shed, and each tree and bush has an entity. "Young Swedish Girl," by Mr. Isaac Grünewald, is strict picture making in its translation of flesh tones into an arbitrary chalky paint scheme that is harmonized with the compositional accessories. The Danish painter, Mr. Olaf Rude, in "Interior," ventures upon a most summary statement of values, from which form, curiously enough, emerges as we look closely. A real exercise in optical hocuspocus is this picture.

Poland provides a stirring exemplification of interweaving rhythms in "Lilies," by Mme. Tamara de Lempica, a resolution of complex movement and of lights and darks in balance. "Poet Reciting," by Mr. Roman Kramstyk, is a jolly evocation of self-appreciation. Surely that exulting gesture is marking off measures of the reader's invention. Joyous in color scheme, too, is this painting.

Austria and Hungary

Austrian painting, we are told, holds to its own ways, absorbing into a decorative inclination the laboratory experiments of the modern art world, and expressing itself always with a sturdy individualism. The baroque revival is felt in the works of Viennese rather than in those of artists of the country as a whole. Bigger than a national viewpoint is "The Family," by Mr. Ernst Huber, depicting a sailor home from the sea, his wife in his lap, their two children hovering close, a composition as moving in its subject as it is powerful in its design of interlocking lines and masses and its warm, low-keyed color. "The Sirocco," again, transcends the portrait of a particular place in its summarization in dark planes of a wintry scene. In "Woman with Flowers," by Mr. Herbert Böckl, is to be felt an absorption of the message of Van Gogh's emotional color responses to common things.

A recent development of Hungarian art is described as "a lyrical synthesis of reality," a phrase that suits "The Visitation," by Mr. C. Pal Molnar, who works somewhat in the vein of the Canadian school mentioned in a previous article, but with more emphasis upon contrasting light and dark forms. Hills have a third-dimensional air, and look as if someone had carved them. Tree forms are summarized and an air of naïveté permeates the whole.

Italy and Spain

There are 34 paintings in the Italian section, with an inescapable glint of classicism on every wall. In "The Artist," by Signor Tozzi, we have a strangely handsome translation of two human figures into terms of statuary. "Pugilists," by Mr. Giuseppe Montanari, on the other hand, is all topical tumult in its expressionist rendering of violent action. "Family," by Mr. Gisberto Ceracchini, contains traditional compositional formulas that recall the pictures that students in the American Academy of Rome send home. Modigliani left a mark upon painting that has not yet evaporated, as is to be noticed by several canvases in this show, including "The Three Women," by Mr. Giovanni Guerrini, with its dark tonalities and its elongations, and "School Girl," by Mr. Gianni Vagnetti, a slenderized version in gray and pale pink. What a relief this tendency is from the deluge of bulbous figures that dotted the trail of imitators of Renoir's later manner.

Mr. Valentin de Zubiaurre in "Basque Fisher-Folk" would seem definitely to be carrying on the solid tradition of folk painting, Spanish equivalent of the genres that carried the fame of the Dutch "kitchen" painters through the world in the nineteenth century. For contrast there is the cubist, Mr. Joan Miro, with "Scene, 1927," which may very possibly represent a womrath borograving under a pinwheel that is giving forth a spiral discharge of colored dots. Mr. José Mompou in "Landscape" exemplifies a sprightly calligraphic style. It is as if he depicted the forms that he could memorize as he quickly opened and closed his eyes, sharing his vision with us, with no intrusion of meaningless detail.

Russia

M. Bogaevsky's "Dnieprostroi" is the sort of Soviet art one would be prepared for, with its mural-like glorification of a great engineering project proceeding under cloud argosies. So, too, M. Kusnetsov's "Construction in Armenia," with its discernment of decorative elements in a quarrying scene, and Mr. Pakhomov's project for a fresco, "Children Dancing," showing youngsters of a dozen nationalities scampering along hand in hand in a chain. But one was hardly looking for still-life paintings, or for purely decorative designs such as M. Luchishkhin's "The Race of Cyclists," into which spherical aberration is introduced with not at all disagreeable results. M. Vyalov's "Portrait of Eisenstein" achieves a synthesis of cinema impressions, along with the central subject of the picture. Distinctly topical is this section of the show.

The international is being well attended. Separate days are set apart for different countries represented, with addresses by consular or other official representatives. Several artists represented in the United States section are serving on occasion as guides, with the fees going toward a relief fund for young artists.

E. C. S.

A Shakespeare Portrait?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Scholars are trying to solve the mystery of a picture which hangs in the John Rylands Library. In some quarters it is believed that the picture is the finest portrait of Shakespeare in existence. Bearing no name, but simply the age of the sitter, 24, and the date, 1588, the portrait is that of a young man dressed in a dark red slashed doublet, and bears a striking resemblance to the traditional portrait of Shakespeare by Droeshout.

Cinema Enters the Opera House

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE Paris musical season is divided into three distinct parts. Its beginning is marked by a first effort on the part of all the musical organizations to capture the favor of music lovers. Then the New Year holidays bring a rather long truce. At the end of January the sap begins to rise once more and its effects are manifested until Easter. Then finally the "grande saison" unfolds and continues in full bloom until the summer holidays. It is like a play, with three acts and two entr'actes.

I am writing at the end of the first entr'acte. We have just gone through a quiet period, during which our lyric theaters have given themselves some respite. The only important event has been the revival, at the Opéra, of "La Tour de Feu," the remarkable composition of Mr. Sylvio Lazzari, which, after a brilliant inauguration, was taken off the bill as the result of the departure of an artist whom it was not considered possible to replace.

"La Tour de Feu" made a great impression on the general public because of the sensationally new element in its production. The last act takes place in a lighthouse, pounded on all sides by the waves of a stormy sea. To achieve the required effect, cinematographic projection was resorted to. To right and left of the lighthouse were placed screens tinted to blend with the stage setting, and upon these, two projectors threw films of a raging sea. In the "sky" a third projector pictured storm clouds driven by the gale, and the orchestra had no difficulty in evoking for us the unloosed elements which hurl themselves against the tower.

* * *

It is impossible to describe the powerful effect of this simple device. The natural rhythm of the waves breaking against the rock gives extraordinary life, actuality and scope to the action. One escapes at last from the canvas and cardboard prison of the theater. The walls of the Opéra seem to have been knocked down to bring us into contact with nature. It is inconceivable that modern stagecraft should make such limited use of the admirable resources provided by motion pictures. In the lyric theater that which is now the exception should be the rule. The last act of "La Tour de Feu," which has at last relegated to the storehouse the green-painted canvases shaken by stage hands from behind, which in days gone by represented the stormy ocean, marks a date in the history of production. And this lesson should not be forgotten.

Of course, there is much more in "La Tour de Feu" than a curious detail of mise en scène. This composition, like all other works by the author of "La Lépreuse," is noble, sincere and profoundly human. M. Lazzari is certainly not given the place he deserves in the world. The third act of "La Tour de Feu," in particular, will remain as one of the lyric peaks of present-day art. Reflecting on the lack of recognition of this man who has given us so many powerful and moving pages one is perturbed by the success of mediocre works which have taken the place of his Symphonie, "Sauteriot" and "Lépreuse." Let us hope that the revival of "La Tour de Feu" will mark a triumph in the career of this great artist, who is still waiting for the reward that is his due.

* * *

The event of the month in the concert world was the first performance of another piano concerto by M. Maurice Ravel. It is well known that the author of "Daphnis" composes very slowly and spends a lot of time in revision. Everyone was therefore astonished to learn that while he was composing the piano concerto first played last year by Mme. Marguerite Long, he had been able to write a second one during the same period. For any other composer, the test would have been dangerous. But M. Ravel seems to have wanted to prove that musical logic has enough force to allow two currents of musical thought to run independently. The two concertos written at the same time on two reams of paper placed side by side on the same table bear no resemblance to each other.

While the first gives us new glimpses of Ravel, the second takes us back to the time—which I think to have been his best time—when Ravel wrote his Sonatine, his "Pavane," "Shéhérazade" and "Histoires Naturelles." Thirty years seem to separate these two compositions, which are nevertheless both of rare quality.

The second concerto possesses a curious characteristic. It is dedicated to the one-armed German pianist, M. Paul Wittengstein. Ravel has therefore written the whole concerto for the left hand. It is not the first time that a composer has attempted this feat. We possess a certain number of études for the left hand which are brilliantly written. But until now these experiments did not leave the realm of pedagogic virtuosity. Ravel's concerto enables a great artist to go on taking part in the musical activity of his time.

This concerto of Ravel's is written with bewildering ingenuity. With eyes closed it is impossible to believe that five fingers are able to produce such an impression of rich polyphony and to use almost simultaneously the most distant parts of the keyboard. It is like a fireworks display, constantly renewed. Such acrobatics are really heroic, and the amount of patience, effort and tenacity which M. Wittengstein must have expended to achieve such a result is a wonderful lesson of application.

But it is at the same time a musical experience of which we must not miss a note. It is probable that this concerto will be arranged for two hands, for there will be few artists able to play this piano fantasy with only five fingers, and many amateurs will find even 10 fingers insufficient.

* * *

A happy innovation must be noted at our symphony concerts. It has been decided to do for French lyrical works that which has been done with so much success for Wagner's dramas. Whole acts from them are given in concert version. Thus within a few days we were able to hear the first act of "Pénélope" at the Concert Pasdeloup, the second act of "Pénélope" and the second act of "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue" at the Concerts Lamoureux. It is a good idea, which will prove very useful. These are compositions which are not always easy to grasp at a first hearing. Really, lyrical composers ask too much of their public. There are few amateurs who have either the opportunity or the time to closely study new works. A first performance may disappoint and discourage them immediately. The vocal and symphonic styles of Fauré and Dukas do not deliver their secret at a first hearing. Frequent concert performances will therefore educate the larger public to understand such works. The two acts of "Pénélope," listened to without any distraction of action or setting, were closely followed from the first to the last notes. Nobody was conscious of their length, or bored. Here, indeed, is a fertile experiment which must be renewed for the greater benefit of lyric art.

Training for Opera Rôles

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

INDEPENDENT study is what a singer who hopes to advance must depend on, so Miss Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera Association, said one day to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Rôles," she explained, "must, as a rule, be learned through the artist's own effort and prepared on the artist's own initiative; for they are not, except in special instances, taught in the opera house. You tell the director, when he employs you, the parts you can do in Italian, German, French or English, and that means you are competent to appear in them without asking for extraordinary time for practice or unusual opportunity for rehearsal. It means you stand ready to represent any time the characters of Verdi, Wagner, Gounod or whoever the composer may be, that you count in your list. It does not mean that you would like to take lessons in singing and acting. For me, it means that I can go on the stage in my part in 'Norma,' 'Lakmé,' 'Romeo and Juliet' or 'Gioconda' on immediate notice. For me, too, it means I can go on in something more important than Adalgisa, Mallika, Stephano and La Cieca, or fondly believe I can. For we must study beyond just the day's work. We must learn rôles of higher demand than those that we are actually engaged upon. Am I not a mezzo-soprano? That's a voice, is it not, that calls to mind Mignon? Does it not also make people think of Carmen?"

So there's one school that an opera soprano goes to; in her own studio, by her own window, at her own piano. Still another classroom, methinks, is the opera house itself. A young woman stands in the crowd behind the railing of the orchestra circle, intent on a performance, let us say, of "Aïda." The auditorium rings with the voice of the prima donna in the Nile scene; and now and then, as the singing progresses, the young woman hums a note. Make no doubt, she hopes to show, some time, how the lament of Aïda ought to sound. When she does, the prima donna of tonight will sit high in a box and listen, humming a note here and there in the course of the aria, to see if all goes as it used to, and as it should.

Miss Swarthout, by way of further remark on her own experience, noted that under certain circumstances a member of the Metropolitan troupe does receive quite positive teaching. "It's different," said she, "in the case of a piece that the house brings out for the first time. For then, everybody has to be instructed by the musical director and his assistants on both individual and general points. There must be understanding as to what each person in the cast is to do by himself and what in relation to everybody else. New productions, though, don't come along very often—I'll mention 'Sadko,' 'Peter Ibbetson,' 'Preziose Ridicole' and 'Luisa Miller' that I've had to do with. The regular repertory is your chief concern—'Rigoletto,' 'Cavalleria,' 'Faust,' 'Tales of Hoffmann' and the rest—in which you get your training wherever and however you can."

Academy Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE annual exhibition of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, now on view at the Art Club, is varied in subject matter and gay in pigments.

The most striking of the canvases shown is Mr. Barse Miller's "Apparition Over Los Angeles," a canvas that caused a stir in California art circles last season.

The gold medal of the Fellowship, however, was not given to anything so startling. "Morning Sunlight," by Mrs. Mary Townsend Mason, a still-life study of flowers in full light, was the honor canvas. Mrs. Mason's work is always buoyant in feeling and in pigments.

The May Audubon Post prize was awarded to Mrs. Dorcas Doolittle Bastian for "The Black Form in Abstraction," a composition that follows both in pigmentation and in concept the work of Mr. Hugh H. Breckenridge, doubtless her instructor.

* * *

Two excellent canvases come respectively from Miss Grace Thorp Gemberling and Mr. William N. Goodell. Miss Gemberling dramatizes "The Fire," with its vermilion-and-yellow tongue leaping from the window of a dark red building against a gray night sky, while below are the red fire engines and the firemen at work. Miss Gemberling has an appreciation for sound structure that is most gratifying.

Something of the same appreciation, applied to figures rather than landscapes, is felt in the work of Mr. Goodell. His canvas, titled "Making Sally's Pigtails," composes two figures in the out-of-doors, one in red, the other in blue-green, with yellow flicker of sunlight.

Mr. Paul L. Gill, whose water colors are well known, has turned to oils, bringing to the medium an interest in simplified forms. "The Surf," a study of fisherman and dory striking sand through a wave, shows nice appreciation for unified movement.

Mr. N. C. Wyeth, recently on the honor list in the Corcoran Biennial, exhibits a large pastoral composition, "John McVey," the quiet study of a Pennsylvania farm, with the farmer leading his cow against a background of farmyard, barns and farmhouse.

"Blossom Time," by Miss Alice Kent Stoddard, is one of the most vivacious of the paintings, with its brisk, wind-blown rhythm of flowering trees and a young woman hanging out clothes. Miss Stoddard has a technical facility that supports her choice of subject matter.

Brisk and austere is Miss Mary Butler's mountainscape, with its flow of forms, and its sense of the rugged outdoors. In conception and treatment the canvas presents an opposite approach to subject matter from "The Lime Works," by Miss Elizabeth K. Coyne, or "Lumber Yard," by Mr. Ross Braught, both well-handled conceptions, but developed entirely from play of man-made city geometrics.

* * *

At an opposite pole is the color abstraction by Mr. Hugh H. Breckenridge. Through his long career Mr. Breckenridge has never allowed his work to set in any particular technical mannerism nor in any particular choice of subject matter. He began as a realist, and has painted excellent portraits. Vivid primary colors then began to dominate his palette, and the color idea has now been carried to its logical climax in the shaping of abstractions. Yet while Mr. Breckenridge is entirely qualified to experiment, one regrets to see the shadow rather than the spirit of his inventiveness in the work of younger artists. The copying of another man's idea has already given us too long a succession of imitators, and not one individual.

Although the annual exhibition comprises both paintings and sculpture, the sculpture is unfortunately sparse, and not particularly noteworthy. Mrs. Sue May Gill, the painter, who contributes an excellent canvas "Portrait Head," makes her début as a sculptress with another head study. Mr. Ralph Humes contributes a life-sized composition of a fox terrier; while Mr. Adam Pietz shows an interesting collection of his relief plaques and medals. D. G.

'Alien Corn'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

AT THE Belasco Theater, beginning Feb. 20, 1933, Miss Katharine Cornell presents "Alien Corn," drama by Mr. Sidney Howard; staged by Mr. Guthrie McClintic. The cast:

Ottokar Brandt	Siegfried Rumann
A Piano Tuner	Ludwig Steiner
Mrs. Skeats	Jessie Busley
Stockton	E. J. Ballantine
Watkins	Richard Sterling
Elsa Brandt	Katharine Cornell
Phipps	Charles D. Brown
Julian Vardaman	Luther Adler
Skeats	Charles Waldron
Harry Conway	James Rennie
A Chauffeur	James Vincent
Muriel Conway	Lily Cahill
A Policeman	Francis Moran

In "Alien Corn" Mr. Howard has provided Miss Cornell with a sort of companion portrait to the Elizabeth Barrett she played in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." As Elizabeth she was a poet rescued from an oppressive environment by Robert Browning. In her new play she is a musician who must teach in a women's college in the American middle west to make a bare living for herself and her father. One suitor, for whom she had had a passing fancy, and a second whom she comes to love, in turn attempt her rescue. Both fail her, but out of their failure she gains an added firmness of purpose that spurs her to put aside the conformity that would have meant abandonment of her musical aims. Off she goes with her devoted father to Vienna, there to give all her energy to preparing for a career as a concert pianist.

Mr. Howard motivates his whole play upon the theme of Elsa's desperate need to escape from teaching, and the torment she goes through before she can bring herself to break with the bare security that the salary provides. Well drawn and sharply emphasized are the college personages who by contrast represent the comfortable "sinking into things" that she cannot endure—Skeats, who has a ready platitude in season and out; Watkins, who enjoys teaching so much that he doesn't care if his pupils learn nothing, and Stockton, who has learned to outface doormat ignominy by acquiring a mastery of pistol practice. Only Vardaman, one of Elsa's would-be rescuers, rebels; but, having nothing in the way of a real impulse to do something that she has, he goes down to defeat by his own hand.

* * *

Elsa's urge to make something of her musical talent animates every scene of the play. Miss Cornell projects this emotion with unflagging tension and color, never losing grip on the human side of the part, for all her concern with Elsa as an artist. This, then, is not just another virtuoso play about a musician who is more pianist than woman. "Alien Corn" conveys dominantly the human excitement of the spectacle of a person so filled with enthusiasm for an idea that she goes forward with it despite every reason for discouragement. It is a play that stirs the spectator with its implications of the courage that can set sail and fare forth into the unknown, flag flying.

Miss Cornell conveys movingly the torment of Elsa's struggle with her environment, her love for her father who can no longer play the violin and for the memory of her mother. Early in the play she has a long scene in which Elsa tells Harry Conway, head of the college, of her upbringing, a recital made vivid by Miss Cornell's "visualization" of the incidents in her face and tones. Her responses to the other players have that sureness of timing and roundness of expression which indicate that she is always thinking within the character and recreating Elsa anew at each performance. So far is she from an exterior decoration of her part, apparently, in her concern with Elsa's inner nature, that Miss Cornell at times sits or stands in the somewhat awkward spontaneous postures that indicate suspense, questioning, perplexity.

* * *

Her piano playing is not only musically accomplished but dramatic in its reflection of the varying moods incidental to the situation. In the scene where Elsa rehearses Mrs. Conway's accompaniments for a proposed recital Miss Cornell's face is a study of the controlled painfulness of listening to messy singing. When Elsa first plans for this recital there is a lively scene, with the pianist arguing excitedly with her father and two friends joining in the hubbub, to bring down the curtain on round after round of general applause. Finally, when Elsa returns from the concert that she gave out of her own slender means to an audience of 37 persons, Miss Cornell sits at the piano, tosses off a tumultuous passage and cries, "That is the way it should have gone." Then, with the just pleasure of an artist who knows when she has achieved, Elsa adds, "I was pretty good tonight."

Mr. Rumann makes the father's indignation over musical amateurs and his futile rage over the obstacles that pile up in Elsa's path so human that he attains to effects both comic and tragic. Mr. Rennie is always a good foil in the horsiness of his Conway for Miss Cornell's sensitive Elsa. Possibly the tone of unworthiness that darkens Mr. Adler's picture of Elsa's first suitor is just the touch needed to make his disappearance from the scene a relief.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Arthur Hopkins produced a play of his own composition, "Conquest," at the Plymouth Theater on the evening of Feb. 18. The play transposes the "Hamlet" story to modern life in the United States, with Mr. Raymond Hackett as the son who avenges his father by ruining his mother's new husband in the stock market. Miss Judith Anderson acts a present-day equivalent of Queen Gertrude and Mr. Hugh Buckler is the Claudius in modern dress. The derivative Hamlet is not troubled by the irresolution of his Shakespearean prototype, for he clears the family name before the world as manufacturer of a dependable line of computing machines, and is to be married at the end to his Ophelia (Miss Jane Wyatt). In the course of his ingenious composition Mr. Hopkins somewhat dispassionately arraigns heartless quick-profit practices in some phases of present-day industry.

At the Globe Theater is being shown "Ich will nicht wissen wer du bist," ("Don't Tell Me Who You Are"), a German light comedy film with Herr Gustav Fröhlich appearing as an amiable count who masquerades as a chauffeur and eventually wins the hand of Alice Lamberg, played with gay winsomeness by Fräulein Liane Haid. The picture is distinguished for its consistent good humor under the direction of Herr Geza Bolvary, whose feeling for continuity of movement is unflagging. A pleasant element in this film is the willingness to show some of the picturesque scenes through which the principals are motoring, in the Alps and beside Lake Como. Steadily the action of this picture is carried on in an atmosphere of good manners, and the spectators respond frequently with waves of quiet laughter in response to the genial wit of it all. Much of the fun arises from the count's exchange of identity with his Pickwickian valet, played by Herr Szoke Szakall.

Mme. Nazimova is to appear in "The Cherry Orchard" for four weeks beginning March 6 at the New Amsterdam Theater under the management of Miss Le Gallienne and supported by a Civic Repertory Theater cast. The Tchekhov play is to be given the first half of each week, and "Alice in Wonderland" the second half.

The Grand Manner

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

NEW THEATER — "Richard of Bordeaux," by Gordon Daviot. Produced Feb. 3, 1933.

Mr. Daviot's chronicle play covers the years 1385 to 1397. It shows the young king, petulant, irritable but idealistic, seeking, under the gentle and loving guidance of his wife, Anne of Bohemia, beautifully played by Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, a lasting peace between England and France, thereby rousing the fierce opposition of his barons and council, who rightly enough feel that their particular talent lies in the direction of war. Later, the king is seen subtly deteriorating after the passing of his wife, taking favorites, and feeding private grudges. Finally, the unhappy monarch is shown in a dismal room in the Tower, signing his abdication in favor of Henry Bolingbroke, separated from his last friend on the eve of the journey to Pontefract, from which he was never to return.

The piece is written in modern conversational English, but it does not seek the easy and cheap laughs of a mechanical anachronism, and in return for this self-restraint it receives as a just reward many laughs of a better and deeper sort. It is superbly costumed and decorated, and in the only scene in which it overlaps with Shakespeare, the banishment of Bolingbroke and Mowbray, it comes by no means badly out of the comparison. It is the occasion of several exceedingly fine performances. Miss Davies's Queen, Mr. Richard Ainley's faithful page and Mr. Francis Lister's Earl of Oxford are all distinguished portraits. But Mr. John Gielgud's Richard II, in both its lesser and its greater magnificences, overtops even these various excellences.

Mr. Gielgud is not merely, nor even chiefly, an orator. Like the greatest actors, he acts with his whole body. When the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl of Arundel, near the end of the first act, threaten him with the fate of Edward II, he turns his back on them and the audience, and clutches his long cloak tightly round him. In every line of his shaking and quivering frame one can see the anger and fear of a man who suddenly perceives that even his last possession may be reft from him. When Lancaster has finished speaking, this Richard springs round as though he would terrify and appall his persecutors with all the majesty of all the Plantagenets concentrated into his single glance. But his voice, instead of ringing out like a trumpet, is choked by the very intensity of his rage. The words that should have annihilated their hearers show only a weak man gallantly striving after a kingly bearing that he will never be able to attain, an idealist betrayed by the uncontrolled heat of his excitement.

It is an astonishingly vivid piece of acting, and its effect on the audience is very great. In three minutes Mr. Gielgud gives a more penetrating and moving insight into the historic Richard's character, his aspirations and his weaknesses, and the defects that ultimately brought about his fall, than do the professional historians in many chapters, and at the same time affords a theatrical experience that few of those who see it will readily forget.

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In these numbers she (Mildred Johnson) disclosed a fine voice, of range and power, clear diction and good understanding of texts. She was especially successful in the song "Morgen," by Richard Strauss. She sang this music with a mellow tone throughout and with a fine emotional expressiveness.—*New York Sun.*

Miss Johnson brought to her interpretations a strong, deep voice of liberal range, . . . an earnest effort to seize poetic mood and project it, careful enunciation of texts and an ingratiating stage presence.—*New York World-Telegram.*

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THE HOME FORUM

Breakfast Before Eight

DID you ever consider that, for at least four hours on every school day, in a vast tide from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon—yes, and on and on around the whole earth—a great army of children is breakfasting and setting off for school?

From every kind of home, in all weathers, in all moods, the army advances each day, to collect for its building those few tiny grains of character, of purpose, of knowledge that we older must constantly offer for its unknown future need. Some few high qualities are enduring. Those we do our utmost, perhaps fumblingly, to establish. A few customs are convenient and make for harmonious living. Those we endeavor to transmit. Certain knowledge is essential, and somehow the army will acquire it, as we did.

This sounds like a serious business, but our sector of the army, at least, is scarcely conscious of that. Perhaps it is chiefly conscious, in the early hours of the morning, of persistent outside pressure, designed to overcome an unfortunate inertia of intention. The moment's major purpose of starting for school on time is so easily lost to view.

Our breakfast, at a quarter to eight, is a spirited meal. At my place at table there is usually a small heap of toys, artfully arranged for a surprise by one or another of the four sisters who has hurried down first to prepare it. This morning a little brass pelican looking down his beak at a dime, on the center of which rests a tiny tooth, is the display, composed and furnished (tooth and all) by Jackie. Dime and tooth are more closely related than would appear; as closely as profit and loss. The loss of the tooth resulted in the profit of the dime. A fairy—so the story goes—is responsible for the reward, but all except Lyndal regard this theory skeptically.

* * *

Of the four sisters, only Lyndal has any interest in breakfast for itself. Nine-year-old Cadzie has reached the point of dispatching the meal with businesslike brevity, but Jackie and Marian still value it most as a convenient battleground. It should be said, to be entirely fair, that Jackie exhibits the greatest good sense and self-possession at lunch, when her mother happens to be present. The children's mother rarely breakfasts with them, except on Christmas Day, or on some other day when it is a distinct ceremony.

"Whoever finishes her orange juice last is a spooky wooky bum," is the challenge the youngest flings to the breakfast table from her high chair, as she drains her own small portion to the dregs.

The challenge is not original with her: her contribution is confined to "spooky wooky." Flourishing it with fine dramatic effect, she applies herself with ardor to giving an imitation of an older sister. It causes only a minor disturbance among the sisters already assembled. There is always a straggler not yet present to whom the veiled affront may be left.

The youngest relapses for the moment to a contemplation (alas, it is often nothing more!) of her cereal. Not keenly interested in her food, she prefers to devote the meal to entertaining the others. She is touchingly flattered to receive attention from the school-going older three on any terms of equality; but too often the notice she draws is disappointingly patronizing, if not mocking.

* * *

As Nora replaces the empty silver cereal porringers with hot toast and eggs and bacon, the sisters are reminded that she is to make a long trip to her old home in the spring.

"Where is she going, Meepa?" Lyndal asks. (It may be explained that this odd sound is not exactly a name, but is a contraction evolved by constant use.)

"To Ireland, Lyndal," say I.

"I've been to Island—Coney Island, haven't I, Meepa?" volunteers Jackie.

"Why do they call it Coney Island?" inquires Lyndal, always engaged in research.

Jackie answers eagerly, with the confidence of an old traveler: "Because of the ice cream cones. They have funny ones there, like little cups, don't they, Meepa?"

But it must not be thought that we maintain, as yet, this high plane of conversation. Lyndal's perpetual flow of words hardly counts, and, in any case, it is inevitably interrupted and punctuated by a dark, grinding obbligato of: "Sit still in your chair and keep your napkin down, please, Lyndal." "Jackie, sit up, please: elbows off the table." "Please keep your legs down and eat your cereal, Marian." "Cadzie, get up from under the table and stop touching Jackie." The childen are accustomed to this and scarcely notice it. It is evidently irksome only to me. While I am convinced that they will eventually grow up free from all these sad habits, their mother wishes to be sure.

But it will not do to dwell on this phase of breakfast. The admonitions happily change as time wears on, so that we may see some progress is being made.

Suddenly Jackie bursts forth with: "I can say 'bread' before you can. BREAD."

This is an engaging idea, and is seized upon with vigor by the other three. For perhaps five rounds, it is a comparatively harmless game; but they have no sense of moderation, and it soon accelerates to a point where, regrettably, it must be quenched.

However, there is never a moment of silence. The jibes and sallies bubble up from every quarter. The confusion is considerable; and, before I have calmed it, Jackie, who has been trying unsuccessfully for several minutes to capture an audience, has disappeared under the table in tears and despair.

Sometimes, as a last resort, to focus all interests in one, I find myself entangled in a dull, haphazard account of the adventures of one Goldilocks. Lusterless, plotless and pointless as these tales are, they hold the absorbed attention of the sisters, to my continual astonishment. There is a frequent popular demand for this feature, but I am alarmed at the possibility of encouraging a definite appetite for such fare, and respond only in extreme cases. More often we play spelling or guessing games.

* * *

The littlest eyes her untouched bowl of cereal and feels the time for desperate measures has come.

"Please help me?" she murmurs beseechingly.

It is some months since she was fed by hand, and in that period I wonder how many gallons of cereal, to say nothing of other foods, have been counted down, spoonful by spoonful, to the good old apple-seed rhyme of my childhood, "One, I love—two, I love—three, I love I say," etc. To start with, we used the alphabet, whose invariable arrangement seemed to fascinate the littlest; but, after she had learned it, by constant repetition, it lost its attraction. The names of the months in their order are favorites, too, for this purpose.

And now Daddy comes in for his brief breakfast. We allow half an hour for ours, but his takes not more than ten minutes. Train time is as inexorable as school time. As he hurries off, he calls back, in the jocular manner of fathers: "I must go to town to make some bread and butter."

"Make raisin bread, Daddy," cries the littlest with gusto.

The moment for moving forward with the army has almost arrived. Our two white rats, the Clauses (Big and Little), are fed, and the housekeeping done in the pasteboard carton where they live. If there is time, a generous supply of crumbs is spread on my balcony railing for the sparrows and snow birds.

It is half-past eight. William is waiting at the door with the station wagon. He has already gathered up the two little friends who ride to school with the three sisters every day. In a whirlwind of preparation, wraps and rubbers are found and the army moves on. The littlest and I settle back with a vicarious sense of accomplishment. We have sent our soldiers to the front. A. W. P.

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A Gorge Through Which Petrarch Walked

That ride from Avignon to L'Isle sur Sorgue, on one of the most lovely spring evenings that I remember, is a pleasant memory; for nature's own magic was in the air, and the peace of evening was about me. The road leads, at first, beneath a great avenue of plane trees, through whose trembling leaves one sees visions of distant, sunlit uplands and the twin towers of Château Renard upon their hill. . . .

Only a mile or so away, across the suspension bridge, on the road to Château Renard, is the little walled village of Noves, where Laura is said to have been born, though Petrarch's statement that her birthplace was "at the foot of some hills" on the way from Avignon to Vaucluse seems to point rather to some farmhouse or hamlet nearer to Caumont; possibly, as some writers think, to Pierverde.

Passing through Caumont, the road winds by rich meadows and orchards, between banks on which purple iris bloom, and beside hedges that are white with masses of hawthorn flower, so sweetly scented that I linger there. . . . The evening breeze is ruffling into tiny ripples the surface of the blue fountain of Vaucluse. There, above me, towers the great, red-circling cliff from beneath whose subterranean depths this Sorgue mysteriously rises, to find itself hemmed in by fantastically shaped boulders, overgrown with shrubs and bushes. A belated white butterfly flits among the green, a swallow circles over the surface of the pool whose current glides, slowly at first, then faster and faster, until, with a sudden curl and swirl, it falls, swishing through a faint transparency, into blue and white masses of boiling, eddying foam, that gather strength and volume again to take another thundering, hissing plunge downward from mossy rock to rock.

Away down the gorge, over the rugged, grey foreground, high above a grove of soft, green fir trees, rises the fantastic crag crowned with the ruins of the castle where Petrarch used to visit his friend Philippe de Cabassole. Immediately below it, on the other side of the stream, was the poet's home and the garden that he tended with such delight. The scene is infinitely suggestive, infinitely sad; for though commercial enterprise has not succeeded in destroying the natural wonders of this gorge, it has vulgarised with popular cafés, and made hideous with a great factory, a spot that, for the sake of its gracious memories and extraordinary beauty, should have been kept immaculate forever.

For there is no place on earth where one would wish to be more utterly alone, to be without any reminders of human life more modern than the little Romanesque church by the river, and the ruined castle upon the hill. Only so could one's mind range back without distraction to memories of the poet who walked this gorge all these hundreds of dreaming years ago.—PERCY ALLEN, in "Impressions of Provence." (London: Francis Griffiths.)

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From a Roof in Greenwich Village, New York City: From a Drawing by Lucile Nichols

Grown-Up Little Boys

AS A theme in a musical composition runs through many phases of variation, so a pattern runs through this view over the rooftops in Greenwich Village, New York. An artist thrills to sequences of related light and dark notes as a musician does to the arabesques of sound in a fugue. The maker of this block print was not concerned with pictorial or historical significance, although the neighborhood is rich in its associations with old New York, and more recently with the artists' colony. In the left upper center of the picture, one may see the top of the narrow house where Miss Edna St. Vincent Millay once lived. Past and present are very much blended in this part of the city, and one may pick out evidences of many styles and times continuing on together. We can share the artist's delight in the many odd shapes that found a place in her composition; the sturdy uprights of the smokestacks at the left, the lively variation of direction in the angular items of construction, and the vigorous oppositions between verticals and horizontals that recur through the whole picture.

Canyon Evening

Slowly the cows come up at night;
Like silhouettes against the sky
They top the hill, black upon white—
I stop to watch them passing by.
Their feet go crunching on the trail,
And in and out among the stones,
Or ankle deep in silvery shale.
One after one they disappear,
Leaving me here upon the steep,
With silence fluting in my ear
Of obligations I must keep.

—LILLIAN T. LEONARD, in *The Frontier.*

The Lisbon Fish-Girls

Out of the hurly-burly emerge the fish-wives, each carrying a basket of glittering wares on her head. Each has her daily round, a certain section of the town, which she perambulates, calling attention to her goods in strident tones. There is only one fish-shop in Lisbon, so it is said; the Holiday-maker did not visit it, and therefore cannot say how business goes there. But it is certain that the fish-wives do a good trade. . . . They seem a happy and contented tribe, these fish-wives; the name does not quite suit them, for they are of all ages, mostly young girls, some children yet, lithe and active, their gait instinct with that grace which belongs to those who carry burdens on their heads; one meets it again in Eastern Europe, in Egypt, and to perfection among the Hindu women of India.

These fish-girls belong to a different race; it is said that their ancestors came from Phoenicia and settled in the country round about Ovarand Varina, whence they come to the towns to earn their bread. Their contentment expresses itself now and again in a graceful contredance, to the rhythm of a somewhat mournful chant, sung by the dancers, as they glide, barefooted, through a maze of intricate steps. The dance, executed in the middle of the street, with the waving palms in a public garden hard by, the fish-market as a background, suggest chiton and himation rather than the short but voluminous skirts; Grecian knots laced with colored ribbons, rather than the hard felt hats, worn by these dancing damsels. —CAPTAIN B. GRANVILLE BAKER, in "A Winter Holiday in Portugal." (New York: James Pott, 1913.)

Taken in lighter mood, London is essentially a city in which the grown-up little boys called men play their games. No one can doubt this who goes through London with an observant eye, but it is illustrated more clearly than anywhere else in the suburbs at week-ends.

London is a hard taskmistress. In exchange for the honor of being citizens of a great city, she demands a toll of her subjects. A large proportion of the boy babies who first see the light in the respectable suburbs of London are destined for life in an office somewhere in the great city. During their early boyhood they may burn with fiery zeal to remove mountains, dam rivers, lead armies, or break all the world's speed records, but the ever-hungry metropolis, aided by parental wisdom, claims them in the end. They bury their dreams, take their examinations, and eventually catch the 8:25 a. m. to London Bridge on six days out of every seven. But do they despair? Oh, no! Watch them at week-ends.

On each of the commons in the outlying parts of London there is usually one pond sacred to the activities of the local yacht club, and on fine week-end mornings its members come from all directions, bearing their boats under their arms. The tiny craft take the water in fine style, and glide across the glasslike surface or lean under the wind with the grace of all well-made yachts.

Occasionally, one devotee stops to talk with another, and the two will discuss and compare merits with the concentration of shipping masters upon their respective fleets; and having watched them now for some years I can come to only one conclusion. Are these, grown up, the boys who dreamed of going down to the green, salt sea, and buried their dreams? At any rate, here they are, playing at ships.

Presently, the sound of a bugle may disturb the peace of the morning, and call attention from the mariners by the pond to a line of lads marching along the road to the accompaniment of their own band. This is the Boys' Light Brigade, or a company of Boy Scouts. Most of them, boys between ten and sixteen, look upon the affair as a jolly fine game; but sandwiched in between the companies are their officers. They carry a stick with an air that not even a sergeant-major could better, but they have the appearance of desk workers. Are these the grown-up boys who buried their dreams, making the best of the next best thing?

Visitors to London usually have something to say about its roads. To the American they are too narrow; to the Frenchman the maddeningly incomprehensible opposite of all the roads he has ever known; to the country visitor they are a kaleidoscopic merry-go-round of roaring machinery. But that which surprises them all is the fact that some part of every important London thoroughfare is always "up."

He who has sufficient leisure and curiosity may easily spend a profitable hour watching the workmen who take possession of half a highway at a time, thereby causing such a dislocation of traffic as only Londoners would take philosophically.

There is no mistaking these men. Not many years ago they might have been seen in bands on the sand heaps in the public playgrounds, digging at the bottom of enormous cavities apparently in the hope of getting through to Australia. They are watched by an admiring throng, both old and young, some of whom will probably follow their example one day. Are they all little boys with an age-old love of pulling down and building up?

But if the soldiers, the sailors and the explorers failed to realize their ambition, there is one boy who, in attaining his, has become the pride of this great city. His courtesy, his patience and his unfailing knowledge are proverbial, and his ways with mislaid babies, incoherent Orientals, and lost ladies are the ways of a master student of humanity. He enjoys the awe with which people regard him, and takes his part in the city's doings with supreme dignity and complacence; for there is none more good-humored than a little boy who has attained his ambition. And that little boy is a British policeman.

H. P.

Ethereal Wanderings

The heavens are like a deep lagoon
In some unfathomable sea,
Where with majestic sail the moon
Sweeps, like a galleon, to the tune
Of oarsmen bending silently.
Her full bright face is clear and cold,
As silver touched with palest gold;
Her liveried henchmen of the night,
Rose-tinged and gold, and chrysolite,
Move on her errands manifold,
And come and pass and ply their wings
In sweet ethereal wanderings.

—W. J. COURTHOPE, in "The County Town and Other Poems." (London: Oxford University Press.)

His House Overflowed With Books

When Mr. Parker went to Boston, he fitted up the fourth story of his house for a study, by lining the walls with shelves of the simplest description, without moulding or ornaments, so as to save every inch of space for books. These shelves gradually crept over the door, the windows, and the chimney-pieces, thence into little adjoining rooms, and finally stepped boldly down the stairs, one flight at a time, for three flights, colonizing every room by the way, including the large parlor in the second story, and finally paused only at the dining room close to the front door. The bathing-room, the closets, the attic apartments, were inundated with books. Unbound magazines and pamphlets lay in chests of drawers above stairs; miscellaneous matter was sorted in properly labelled boxes; cupboards and recesses were stuffed full. In the centre of the study floor rose two or three edifices of shelves to receive the surplus which could find no other bestowment. No house was ever so adorned from basement to attic. To his eye, who knew so well the contents of each volume of the twelve thousand, the walls were frescoed with the ages of human thought.

What sights and voices of old history swept through his well-instructed mind, as he sat at his task amid this unrivalled collection of the sources of knowledge!

Poetry and literature sent also their highest representatives. All the great names of Greece and Rome, Italy and Germany, France and England stood there. Burns as well as Dante, and Chaucer quite as well thumbed as Shakespeare, and many a Servian, Russian, Bohemian volume of provincial character, hardly known yet beyond their own firesides, but full of the ethnic peculiarities which he loved to trace. And the best hymns of all nations met their best songs upon these cosmopolitan shelves, which were tolerant of all the forms that strength, beauty and religion can put on.

Mr. Parker was tolerant of interruptions; especially if the children of his dear friends climbed the long flight to have a chat with him. He would open the top of a secretary, in which he always kept a store of carts and jumping-jacks, and the floor became a playground. He was on the carpet with them, and the biggest child of all.—Adapted from "Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker," by JOHN WEISS. 1864.

דעם פאָטער׳ס ווילן

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

א געוויסע אָפּיס ארבייטערין פלעגט זיך שמעדזיג בעקלאָגן, אז זי לוידט פון דאָם וואָס זי האָט אָפּגעראָטן „שמערצען, יסורים, אָריסקייט, און אונגליק." אויך, וען זי איז שוין געווען געגרייט איהר אָפּיס צו פערלאָזן, האָט זי אויסגערופן: „וועל, גאָט וויל עס!" דער ווילן פון גאָט, אז דער מענש זאָל לוידן. דערמיט האָט זי אויך אָפּגעזאָגט אויף אזא שווינגער, אז זיין עסמער איז געווען שייך צו א פראָצעס, „וואָס וואלט איהר געטראכט," האָט איהר געפרעגט, „וען איך וויל אין אויף אן אומגליק, פערפיימט מרוי, אין בעשולדיג אויף מאר אלעס וואָס זיצט פרוי לויידט?" די פרוי האָט זיך אויפגעמרויסעלט, נאָר אויף דער אָפּטיילונג פון אזא קלאָגע, און האָט אויסגעשריען, „דאָס וואלט געווען א שרעקליכע זאך. איך וואלט אזא זאך קיין מאל נים געטראָגן." וועג איהר האָט אויך גאנץ פריינדליך דערמאָנט, אז זי האָט גאָם בעשולדיגט כּוים א עתנ׳ ליכער קלאָגע, איז זי נעבליבען שטיין פערמאכט, מאר א געוויסע מאָטיוו מאָטיבירט דאָס זי געזאָגט: „ס׳ איז אנגין אמת; איך האָב אויאָם מאקי יא אזוי־בע־שולדיגט. נאָר איך גלויב, אז מיר זאָגען אזעלכע זאכען, דערמאר וואָס מען האָט אונז גלקלערקט צו גלויבן, אז ידיעה זאך וואָס אפיהרט אלס א רע־זולטאט פון דעם ווילען פון גאָט."

פיעל וועלט הויבט צו מאָס דיסקוטירט וועגען דער פראגע פון ארבייטסלאָזיגקייט, מאָנגעל, און שאָדען. אז דער וואָס איז אונצופרידן כּוים דער וואהרהייט, קען זיין וועגען צו גלויבען, אז דיזע אומשטאנד דען וועלען פון גאָט בעשאפן דורך גאָט־ס ווילן. עס איז קיין מאָל נים געווען, און עס וועט נאָך קיין מאָל נים זיין, דער ווילן פון גאָט, אז דער מענש זאָל קראנק וועלען. לויידען, זינדיגען, שדער שאפערבן, דערמאר וואָס איז לויבט." כּוי געפליבט דיזע וועלט קען נים זיין צופרידען, לויבמזינג, שדער אונפרייוויליג.

אבער די פראגע פון דער ערציהונג איז הויך וויכטיג, ווייל אין דער מאלשער ערציהונג געפינט מען די אורזאכע פון אלע אונזערע צרות. כּוי מען מאכט אן צו פערשטעהן דאָס וואָס איז וואהר, קען מען גלויבן אז די ענגיע זאכען וועלכע מאלע, בלייבן וויי א קינד קען זיין ענגיעם צו גלויבען, אז צוויי כּוים צוויי זיינען אכט, ביז ער בעפינט אויס, אז צוויי כּוים צוויי זיינען נאָר פיער. דער פראָצעס פון פאלשער ערציהונג איז אויך מאָל בעווייזען אין א מתאמער שפיעל אויף דעם וועלט, אויף וועלכען עס ווערען אבגעווארפען בעווען־גלויבע בילדער. דער מתאמער שפיעל האָט נעפילדערט א יונגע מרוי, וואָס מען האָט אריינגעזעצט, וועג נאָך א קליין קינד, אין א נעווייסען פלאץ, וואָס מען האָט אויאר נעלערנט, אז עס איז דער נוץ־קיד. כּוים יאהרען שפעטער האָט זי נעגלויבט, אז זי איז נעשיקט נעווארען פון הימעל אויף דער ערד, און זי האָט אנגענאמנען צו דערצאהלען די, וואָס הבען זיך צוגעהערט צו איהר, פון דעם יענגען פלאץ, וואָס זי האָט בעפראכט אלס דער גן עדן. עגדליך, האָבען די וועלכע האבען פערשטאנדן, אז זי איז א קרבן פון א פאלשער ערציהונג, איהר בעקאנט נעמאכט כּוים דעם אמת, דיזעקט איהר, אז זי האָב גלייך אנגענומען מיר בשורה כּוים דאנקבארקייטען ציין, דערמאר וואָס די בילדער שדרי מיינונגען, אין וועלכע זי איז נעווען פערהאפט כּוי פיעלע יאה־רען, האָבען אויסגעזוכט צו ווערקליך, אז זי זאל זיי קענען פערלאָזען כּוים איין מאל. „פיעלע פון אונז האָבען מיטגעמאכט פר־מאהרונגען וואָס זיך בעזונדע צו דער פר־מאהרונג וואָס די מיידל האָט מיטגעמאכט, עס איז אמת, אז מען האָט אונז נים אפגע־נארט אויף דעם ווילען פון גאָט, נור דעמט־

וועגען האָם מען אונז אבער יע אפגענארט. למשל, פיעלע פון אונז האָם מען ערצויי־גען מיט דעם גלויבען, אז דער מענש איז עפעס אנדערש ווי דער בילד פון גאָם, דער געמליכער גויים. מען האָם אונז גע־לערנט צו גלויבען, אז דער מענש איז אונמערמענש צו דער צוקונפט, צו זינד, שמערץ, קראנקהייט, און מויד, און אז דער היסטל איז ווייט אפגעזונדערט פון אונז, אנשטאָט וואָס עס איז נאהענט צו דער האנד. שפעטער האָם מען אונז פרע־זענטירט מיט דעם אמת, דורך דער לערנע פון קריסטשען סייענס, אבער אנשטאָט פון ווייזן, קען מען לייכט בעגרייפען דורך דער לערנע פון קריסטשען סייענס.

אויב אונזער מפּציעלע פראבלעמע איז צו ווערען פריי פון קראנקהייט, מאנגעל, עננקייט, אונגליק, שדער פון אנדערע מין צרות, זאָל מען זוכען דעם ענטפער אין דעם קריסטשען סייענס מעקסם־בוך. דאָרט ווערט מען נעפינען דעם שליסעל צו דעם ענטפער פון אונזער פראבלעמע, און די פאלגענדע ווערטער פון טרס. עדדי (וויי־סקאפאם און נעזונם, זייט 381): „דערמאר ווען מיר זיינען אונטערקאָם מיט אונזער נאָם נעגענעמע רעכטע, נעבען מיר זיך אונטער צו אונגעראכטע שרעקרנונגען, און די אויגזיפינע, בעאיזנלוכונג, ווען שוואכע פון דער ערציהונג, צווינגעם אויף אונז דיזע קנעכטשאפט," „אונגעראכטע שרעקרנונגען" פון קראנקהייט, פרייסקייט, און אונגליק, זייענן נים רעזולטאטען פון נאָטען וועלען, וויייל עס אוים אומער זיין ווילען צו בעטשען דער בעשולדיגונג, דען נאָם איז אויבינע נוסקייט, „און דאָם איז דער ווילען פון גאָט אויף דעם אפּטיל פון מיר זיך בעגרייפען." זאָגם קריסטוס יעזוס מיט אלעם ער איז זאָל נים שרעקירען פון אלעם ווען ער טהם מיר בעגענבען."

אינטערעסאנט וועגען קריסטשען סייענס מיינם ד״ר מערשאר וואָם ווערם ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אירישער שפראך קען בעזונדע וועדען דורך דיזע ווערטער: „דער מענש וועלכער האָט קיין אנדערע מיטעל נים צו בעקומען אין דער וועלט אויסער דעם וואָס איז אים נעגעבען דורך דעם ווילען פון גאָט, וועלכער האָט אים נעשאפען אין זיין בילד, וועלכער האָט אים נעגעבען דאָס רעכט צו הערשען איבער אלע לעבעדיגע זאכען וואָס וואקסען אויף דער ערד, וועלכער האָט אים נעגעבען דאָס רעכט צו בעהערשען אלע קראפטען פון דער נאטור, האָט אויך נעגעבען דעם מענש דאָס רעכט צו בעהערשען זיין אייגענעם נוף, אויב ער וועט נאָכפאלגען דעם נעזעץ

STOCKS TURN EASY IN LATE TRANSACTIONS

Moderate Early Advance Followed by Fresh Liquidation

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Stocks were relatively quiet today although the list turned easy in late dealings, erasing earlier net gains of fractions to more than 2 points.

Losses of about a point were sustained in Allied Chemical, Loews, and Case. Fractional losses occurred in U. S. Steel, American Can, American Telephone and Standard Oil of New Jersey. Some of the rail shares held fractional gains.

Transactions approximated 1,100,000 shares.

General Electric, United States Steel common, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse and United Aircraft rose fractionally, the last named turning over in some volume. Oils sagged minor fractions, and isolated soft spots were consolidated Gas and Penny, off major fractions.

Ford the Banker

Henry Ford's entrance into the Michigan banking situation was emphasized as a constructive step, tending to break the banking impasse in Michigan. This tended to counterbalance the effects upon sentiment of withdrawal restrictions in a few other cities. Furthermore, the Reconstruction Finance Corp. announced in Washington that it was actively making loans, and denied rumors that there had been any change in its policy.

Rail shares were helped to some extent by the January net-operating income reports, indicating that a number of roads had continued the improvement shown in December over a year previously. Conspicuous among these were Baltimore & Ohio, Southern, and Louisville & Nashville.

The first of the larger railroad systems to report its freight movement for last week was Santa Fe, which handled 18,751 cars, contrasted with 20,587 in the previous week. This may have been due to the fact that Washington's Birthday is a more widely recognized holiday than Lincoln's Birthday, which came in the previous week.

The money market stiffened a little, as rates on bankers' acceptances were raised, after the active selling in this form of commercial credit last week. Federal funds were boosted from 1 to 1½ per cent.

Bonds Irregular

Several spots in the bond market showed an obvious lack of support today, but, on the whole, the tone was better than it was in the immediately preceding session.

U. S. Governments were again easy, except in the Treasury 3⅜s, which recovered about ¼ of a point. Liberty loans ranged from 3-32 to 6-32 of a point lower, while the long-term Treasury notes were down from ¼ to ½ point. Uncertainty regarding the Treasury's plans for March financing and the possibility of further bank pressure for liquidity continued to dominate sentiment in this division.

Substantial advances in a few high-grade rail loans were offset by rather pronounced weakness in some prime and secondary utilities. Detroit Edison 4½s dropped nearly 4 points, Columbia Gass & Electric 5s and Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s retreated a point. Consolidated Gas and American & Foreign Power issues were firm.

Fractional improvement marked some obligations of the Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Erie, New York Central, and Southern Railway. Union Pacific 4s were an exception, easing more than a point. Miscellaneous industrial loans were irregular with heaviness in Texas Corporation 5s, United States Rubber 5s and Warner Brothers 6s.

Moderate gains ruled in the active part of the foreign division, affecting principally the obligations of Germany, Australia, Japan and some South Americans.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Easy; selling abates.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments rally.

Curb: Irregular; some utilities improve.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Quiet; trade buying; higher cables.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firmer; Winnipeg export buying.

Corn: Weak; sizable supply increase.

Cattle: Steady to strong.

Hogs: Fully steady to strong; smaller run than estimated.

FOREIGN

London—Banking trouble in America caused weakness in trans-Atlantic issues and continental favorites on the stock exchange. Other sections were dull, awaiting further developments. Gold mining shares eased on South African selling, and German bonds declined on political developments. The market closed dull.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse moved downward due to the lack of buyers, under adverse influence from Wall Street and apprehension over budgetary differences. The closing was heavy.

Berlin—Trading on the Boerse was quiet, and prices closed practically unchanged.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb 27	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .67⅛	$ .67⅜	$ .75⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.39½	.40¼	.49¼
Oats, 2 white	.26¾	.27¼	.35¾
Flour	3.55	3.60	4.65
Beef, family	10.75	10.75	15.12
Pork	14.25	14.25	16.37
Lard	.0450	.0450	.0520
Cotton, Mid Up	.0600	.0620	.0705
Zinc	.0265	.0260	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.06
Tin	.2325	.2332	.2212
Rubber	.02⅞	.02⅞	.0368
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0350
Printcloths	.02½	.02¼	.03⅞

BELDING-HEMINGWAY LOSS

Belding-Hemingway Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports net loss of $151,963 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $971,700 in 1931.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 27	Last Feb. 25
5½	3⅝	..	Adams Express	2400	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3½
15¾	10	2	Adams Mills	300	11	10½	11	11¼
10⅛	6¾	..	Addressograph	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
10½	7⅞	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅛
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	700	50½	47½	47⅞	48½
13⅜	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4100	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅝
1⅜	1	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	1⅛	1	1	1
3⅛	1⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2	2	2	2
8¼	6⅛	..	Alleghany Steel	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
89⅝	71	6§	Allied Chem	2100	73½	70⅞	70⅞	72⅞
121⅞	118¾	7	Allied Chem pf	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	119
9	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1800	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
22	19¼	2	Amerada	700	20½	19¾	20¼	19¼
10⅛	7⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1000	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
12½	8⅝	..	Am Bank Note	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
39⅞	34½	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	34½	34½	34½	35
1⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
12	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
62¾	49½	4	Am Can	4900	51⅛	49½	49¾	50¼
128¾	114¼	7	Am Can pf	600	112	112	112	114¼
8¼	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	7	6⅞	7	7
20	16	..	Am Car & F pf	200	16⅛	16	16	16
2	2	..	Am Chain	400	2	2	2	..
40	35	3¶	Am Chicle	300	36	35	36	..
22¾	13¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	10700	14¼	13	13	14½
10⅜	4	..	Am European	1400	5	4½	5	4⅞
8⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2500	4½	3⅝	4	4¼
14	9¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	10	9¼	9¼	10
13	6¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
9¾	5¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	310	5⅝	5¼	5¼	6
4⅞	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	200	4½	4½	4½	..
3⅛	2⅝	..	Am Hide & L	400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
15½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	16	16	16	..
6¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	600	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4
8⅜	4¼	..	Am International	1500	5	4¼	4⅝	5
8¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotice	300	6	6¼	6¼	6½
23¼	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	23½	20	25⅛	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1500	4½	4	4⅝	4½
24½	13¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14	13	14	..
31½	12	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	200	12½	12	12	12⅝
7⅞	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	3000	5	4⅝	4⅞	5
10⅜	6¼	..	Am Rollins Mill	1100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
22⅜	20¾	3	Am Safety Razor	200	21½	21½	21½	..
14⅜	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	500	11½	11	12	11¼
35⅞	31	..	Am Smelt&R pf	2000	32	31¼	31¼	..
27	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	22	22	22	..
35¼	31⅛	2½¶	Am Stores	1200	31⅛	30	30	31⅛
27½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24
82½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..
109⅝	94	8	Am Tel & Tel	16100	96¾	94	94¼	95
18⅞	10¾	..	Am Type F	30	11	10¾	10¾	..
16¾	11	1	Am WW&E ct	300	11½	11¼	11¼	11
19½	12	1	AAm Wat W & E	1200	12½	12	12	12½
5⅜	3⅞	..	Am Woolen	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
26⅛	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	23	22⅝	23	22¾
3¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	200	2½	2½	2½	..
8¾	5½	..	Anaconda Cop	5100	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
11	9	.60	Anchor Cap	200	9¼	8½	8½	9⅝
66	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	1000	64½	64½	64½	65
12	10⅛	1	Archer Daniels	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
49¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	43½	43½	43½	..
1¼	¾	..	Armour Ill B	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
1½	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2½	2⅛	..	Artloom Corp	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
3½	3½	..	Art Metal Const	200	3½	3½	3½	..
1¼	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1	1	1	..
5¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1500	4	3½	3½	4
46½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3200	32¼	35	35⅝	34⅞
68	59⅞	5	Atchison pf	100	62	62	62	63
26⅛	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
17¼	12½	1	Atl Refining	1500	13⅝	12½	12¼	13⅝
56½	32	4§	Auburn Auto	2600	34½	32	32	33¼
7¾	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	6	5½	5⅝	5¾
			—B—					
6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞
15⅜	10	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛
12⅞	8¾	..	Balt & Ohio	900	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅝
15¼	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	11	9¾	10½	10
73	69	6½	Bamberger pf	10	69	69	69	..
26¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21	21	21	22
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	70	84¾	84	84	84
⅞	⅝	..	Barker Bros	300	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
4¼	3¼	..	Barnsdall A	1200	3½	3¼	3½	3½
12	7⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
4⅝	3½	..	Belding Hem	300	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
11½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	7⅛	6⅛	6⅝	6½
11⅛	9⅛	..	Best & Co	600	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝
16⅞	11	..	Bethlehem Steel	900	11½	11	11	11½
33⅞	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	500	27	25⅝	25⅝	26
5¾	4	..	Blaw Knox	300	4½	4	4	4⅝
14¾	10¼	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	10⅝	10	10	10½
26⅜	18¼	1.60	Borden	2500	19¼	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝
9¾	5¾	..	Borg Warner	1200	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
5⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	700	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	23	21⅞	22¼	21¾
79⅞	64½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	65	64½	64¼	66
82	66¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	68	66¾	67	67
109¾	109¾	7	Brown Shoe pf	170	110	110	110	..
⅝	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	½	½	½	½
4⅛	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
2	1⅞	..	Bud Mfg	100	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3⅜	2½	..	Bullard	400	3	2⅞	3	..
8¼	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	700	6⅞	6½	6¾	6⅝
3¾	2	..	Bush Terminal	300	2½	2	2½	..
9¼	3	..	Bush Term deb	180	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	..
23½	13⅛	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	4000	13½	13	13	..
⅞	¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	¾	¾	¾	..
2	1⅜	..	Butterick	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15	8½	..	Byers	1200	9½	8½	8½	8⅝
			—C—					
10¾	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	400	8⅜	8¼	8⅞	8⅛
3	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	2	2	2	2
10⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	300	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
14⅝	7⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	7700	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	8⅛
50	30½	..	Case Thrash	10900	33⅜	30½	30½	32⅞
60	40½	4	Case Thresh pf	180	44	40½	41	43
9⅛	5⅞	..	Caterpillar Trac	1200	6	4¾	5¾	..
3	1⅛	..	Celotex Co pf	40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
19⅝	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17
63	52	7	Century Rib pf	10	52	52	52	..
8⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	2200	6⅝	6½	6½	7
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1000	16⅝	15¾	16½	16½
30½	25⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	11800	26½	25⅝	25⅞	26¼
1¼	..	..	Chi & El Ill pf	200	¾	¾	¾	..
3	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
8⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
2⅜	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
6¼	3	..	Chi & N'western	1400	3⅜	3	3⅜	3⅛
9¼	5¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
5⅜	3⅜	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
7½	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
8½	5¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	5⅛	5	5	..
8⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	90	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
17¼	8¼	1	Chrysler	11200	9⅛	8½	8½	8⅞
12½	10⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11
52½	19	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	..
⅝	⅜	..	City Stores	900	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
13	8⅜	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	9⅜	8¼	8¼	9¼
7⅛	4½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	4⅞	4½	4½	..
19½	14	..	Colo & So 1pf	110	14	14	14	..
17¾	10¼	1	aColumbia Gas	12500	11	10¼	10½	10½
77⅝	63⅝	6	Columbia G pf A	100	60	60	60	63⅝
10⅜	7⅛	..	Columbia Pic vtc	700	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
35¾	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1900	25½	23½	23¾	23½
6	4⅛	..	Comm Credit	1583	4¼	4	4	4¼
20½	19¼	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	20	20	20	..
76½	22⅝	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	90	75	75	75	..
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	2500	16¾	16	16	16½
20	19½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	210	20	20	20	20
25	18¼	2	Comm Inv Tr	2600	18⅞	18¼	18½	19
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	95	95	95	95
12¼	9	20	Comm Solvents	4500	9½	9	9⅛	9¼
2⅞	1⅞	..	Comwlth & So	3600	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
50	27¼	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	28¼	28	28¼	28¼
8⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film 1 pf	600	8⅞	7¾	7¾	9
63¼	44½	4	Consol Gas	1500	46	44¼	44¼	45¾
99	93⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	500	93½	93⅛	93¼	94
5½	3	½	Consol Laundries	400	3⅜	3	3⅜	3½
6⅛	5⅛	..	Consol Oil	7600	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
⅜	⅜	..	Consol Textile	1200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4¾	3¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	3½	3¼	3¼	..
70	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	½	½	½	½
40¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	..
42½	35¼	2	Cont Can	2000	37¼	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3½
17¼	12¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
2¾	1¼	..	Cont Motors	1000	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
6¼	5	..	Cont Oil	1500	5¼	5	5	5¼
56¾	45⅝	3	Corn Products	1800	46⅞	45⅝	46½	46¼
145¾	126	7	Corn Prod pf	20	126	126	126	126
4¼	3½	..	Coty	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
3⅞	2½	..	Crosley Radio	300	2½	2½	2½	..
19	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S N.	800	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅞
27	25	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	24½	24½	24½	25
1⅛	1⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
24	17	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	16	16	16	17
2	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
23½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
11⅞	7¼	..	Curtis Publishing	500	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
48⅝	30	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	33¾	33½	33½	33
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4200	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
3⅞	2⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1000	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅝
8½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
			—D—					
4⅞	1	..	Davison Chem	500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
6	1⅝	.60	Davega St	200	2	2	2	..
9¾	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	7½	7	7½	7
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1000	41¾	40	40	38
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	12500	19½	17¾	17⅞	18⅛
71½	55⅞	6	Detroit Edison	1200	57¾	57	57	55⅞
19¼	17⅞	1	Diamond Match	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞
28	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	500	26¼	26⅛	26¼	..
15¾	12⅛	1	Dome Mines	4200	13	12¼	12¼	12⅝
15⅝	10⅞	1.20	Dominion Stores	2300	11	10½	11	10⅞
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2200	11⅞	10⅝	10¾	11⅞
8	7	..	Dresser A	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
41½	33	2	du Pont de Nem	15000	34¾	33	33⅛	33⅝
103	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	1200	102	100	100	102
102	100	5	Duquesne Lt pf	70	100½	100½	100½	100⅛
			—E—					
61⅜	50⅛	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	52½	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
123	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	122	122	122	..
6	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
20⅞	11¾	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	2500	12⅝	11½	12	12
1¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	1	1	1	..
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
7⅞	3⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	3⅞	3⅛	3½	3⅝
20½	11¼	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	11	10	10	11½
18¾	8¾	2	El Pw&L 6%pf	1000	9	7	7	8¾
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	22	21¼	21¼	..
31	28	3	Endicott Johnson	100	26	26	26	..
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	6	6	6	4¾
7¾	5¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
4⅞	4½	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	4½	4½	4½	..
1½	1	..	Evans Products	300	1	1	1	1
			—F—					
4	3	..	Fashion Park	120	3	3	3	..
1¾	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	1½	1½	1½	..
1⅛	⅞	..	Fed Screw W	200	¾	¾	¾	..
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serb	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
10½	7⅞	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	7½	7½	7½	..
18¾	13	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	13	13	13	13⅝
14⅜	9⅝	1	Firestone T & R	200	10⅛	9½	10⅛	..
63⅝	50½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	50	50	50	..
56	44⅝	2½	First Nat Stores	500	45⅝	44¾	45	44¾
10⅛	6⅝	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	6	5¼	5¼	6⅝
20⅛	16	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	15¼	15	15	16
4	2¼	..	Foundation	200	2	2	2	..
2½	1⅜	..	Fox Film A	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	15	15	15	..
26⅜	17½	2	Freeport Texas	2000	18⅝	16¼	16½	18
			—G—					
1⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1⅛	1	1	..
4	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
19⅜	14½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	14½	14	14	15
7⅞	5	..	Gen Asphalt	200	5	5	5	5
15¼	13	2	Gen Baking	500	13⅝	13⅛	14⅛	13¼
3¼	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
1½	1½	..	Gen Cable	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
3¾	2½	..	Gen Cable A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
10	6⅝	..	Gen Cable pf	50	7	7	7	..
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	18500	12¼	11	11¼	11⅛
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2000	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅝
27⅜	21	3	Gen Foods	9500	22	21⅛	21⅝	21¼
1½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	700	1	⅞	⅞	..
41½	36¾	3	Gen Mills	1000	37	36	36	..
98	94⅛	6	Gen Mills pf	500	94	93¾	93¾	..
14⅞	10¼	1	Gen Motors	25000	10½	10	10	10⅝
3⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..
5¼	5⅛	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
40	35	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	32½	32½	32½	..
3¾	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	16	16	16	16
7	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	7	7	7	..
6⅛	3⅛	..	Gen Refractories	500	3	2½	2½	..
20¼	12⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3800	14¼	13½	13⅞	13¾
75	63	5	Gillette S R pf	200	63	63	63	65
1⅛	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6	4⅞	..	Glidden	1500	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4½
4⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
16⅞	12½	1.20	Gold Dust	2200	12¾	12	12	12½
6⅛	3⅜	..	Goodrich	2000	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
18⅛	10	..	Goodrich pf	800	10¼	9¼	9¼	10⅝
18⅝	10¼	..	Goodyear	3000	10½	9¼	9¼	10⅝
45	27⅝	2	Goodyear 1pf	700	29	28¼	29	29
13⅜	10	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2100	10	9½	9⅝	10
2½	1¼	..	Graham Paige	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
5¼	4	..	Granby	300	4	4	4	4
6¼	4½	..	Grand Union	500	4	3¾	4	4½
21¾	16⅝	1	Grant (WT)	1200	16½	16¼	16¼	..
11⅝	7⅛	..	Great Nor pf	4500	7¾	6¾	7	7¼
7	5¼	..	Great Nor Ore	1300	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
10⅛	7	..	Great West Sug	1500	9⅝	9	9	9⅛
1⅛	¾	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
12½	7	..	Gulf States Steel	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
			—H—					
2¼	1¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
4¼	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	3¾	3½	3¾	..
1⅜	1	..	Hayes Body	1000	⅞	¾	¾	..
18	15½	1½	Hercules Powder	200	15	15	15	15½
57¾	47	5	Hershey Choc	200	45	45	45	47
169	145	9	Homestake Min	300	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	161½
2½	1⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
15¾	10	..	Houston Oil	800	10	9½	9½	10
3¼	2	..	Houston Oil new	200	2	2	2	..
8⅞	5½	.40	Howe Sound	200	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	..
15¾	11⅛	2½	Hudson & Man	200	11½	11⅛	11½	11⅞
5½	3⅛	..	Hudson Motor	3000	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
3⅛	2	..	Hupp Motors	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
			—I—					
15⅛	10⅛	..	Ill Central	500	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10¼
38⅝	28½	2	Indus Rayon	3000	30	28⅛	28¾	29½
38½	32¼	4	Ill Central LL	20	35½	35½	35½	..
31⅛	19⅞	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
4½	2⅝	.15	Insuranshare Del	500	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
3⅛	2	..	Inspiration Cop	100	2	2	2	2
7⅛	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	3500	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	4½
3¼	2⅜	..	Interlake Iron	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
97⅞	77	6	Int Business M	400	78¼	76¼	76¼	78
4⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	200	3	3	3	3⅛
9	7⅛	..	Int Cement	1200	7	6½	6½	7⅜
¾	⅜	..	Int Combustion	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
25¼	14⅝	.60	Int Harvester	12500	15	14	14	14½
88	80	7	Int Harvester pf	200	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½
6⅛	3¼	..	Int Hydroelec	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
1⅜	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
8⅝	7	..	Int Nickel	3500	7	6⅞	7	7
4½	2¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	3¼
8	5¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
18⅝	15¼	1½	Int Salt	200	15½	15¼	15¼	16
40	26	..	Int Tel & Tel	10000	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½
14⅝	11⅛	2	Island Crk Coal	500	11	11	11	11¼
			—J—					
28⅞	24¼	3	Jewel Tea	200	23	23	23	24¼
23⅜	13¾	..	Johns Manville	500	15⅛	13½	13½	15
62	58	7	Johns Man pf	100	57	57	57	58
50	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	100	38⅛	38	38	..
			—K—					
11	7¾	..	Kan C South	300	7¼	7	7	..
3¾	3	..	Kaufmann D St	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
8½	7⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	2000	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
3	1⅛	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
5⅜	3¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¾
10⅛	7½	..	Kennecott Cop	400	7¾	7½	7½	7½
10	8	..	Kimberly Clark	100	9½	9½	9½	..
10¾	6⅞	1	Kresge	1800	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
29	27	1	Kress Co	100	27½	27½	27½	..
18¼	14¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	15½	15	15	15
			—L—					
6½	4	..	Lee Rubber	200	4⅛	4	4	4
14⅞	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	600	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
47¾	37⅞	2.40	Lehman Corp	500	38¼	37⅝	37¾	38
6¾	5⅜	..	Libbey-Owens-F	1200	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
16	14¼	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	14½	14¼	14¼	..
14½	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
7¼	8¼	.80	Link-Belt	200	8½	8¼	8¼	..
14⅞	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	1600	11	10⅜	10½	10½
21½	11⅞	3	Loew's Inc	2800	14	11⅞	12	13½
3½	1¾	..	Loft Inc	500	2⅛	1⅞	2	2
27	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	20	19¼	19¼	19½
19⅜	15¼	1¾	Louisville G&EA	400	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¼
32	21¼	..	Louisville & N	1200	25⅝	23¼	23¾	22⅞
			—M—					
3	1	..	McCrory Stores	300	1	1	1	..
21	5⅛	..	McCrory pf	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
23⅝	18⅝	1½¶	McIntyre Porcu	1200	20	19⅞	19¾	20⅛
51⅞	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	800	46½	45¾	46	45¼
20⅞	13½	1	Mack Trucks	1500	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
35⅝	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1200	26	25	26	24¼
7¾	5¾	.50	Magma Copper	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
1	⅝	..	Manati Sug pf	80	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
10⅝	6	..	Man Elv mg	800	7	6½	6½	6⅝
11⅛	8	.80	Marine Mid	300	8	7⅝	8	8⅛
8	6¼	1	Marlin-Rockwell	300	6⅛	6	6	6¼
1⅞	¾	..	Marmon Motor	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6¼	4¼	..	Marshall Field	800	4⅝	4¼	4¼	..
17½	14½	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	300	14½	14	14	14½
13¾	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	100	10	10	10	10⅝
10⅞	10	1.20	Melville Shoe	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
3	1⅞	..	Miami Cop	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4⅞	4⅛	..	Mid-Cont Pet	600	4¼	4	4	4⅛
6¾	3⅛	..	Midland Steel	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅛
1⅝	⅞	..	Min Moline	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
8¾	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	6⅞	6	6¼	5⅞
19	11½	..	Mo K&T 1pf	400	13½	11⅞	11⅞	12½
4⅜	2⅜	..	Mo Pacific	1000	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
7	3½	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	3¾	3½	3½	3½
10	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	9	9	9	9
31	26⅛	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	26	25⅛	25⅛	26¼
15	8⅞	..	Montgom Ward	1700	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
14⅞	9⅛	..	Motor Products	400	8½	8¼	8⅞	9⅛
3¼	2½	..	Motor Wheel	300	2	1¾	1¾	2⅛
6½	3¼	..	Mullins Mfg	600	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	..
16⅜	9	..	Mullins pf	10	8½	7	7¼	..
3¾	1⅜	..	Murray Body	600	1⅞	1⅝	1⅜	1¾
			—N—					
20¼	13	..	Nash Chat StL	20	15	15	15	..
15⅛	13	1	Nash Motors	1800	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	13
2⅝	1½	..	Nat Acme	600	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
41	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3200	33⅛	31⅝	32⅛	31¾
8⅞	6¼	..	Nat Cash Reg	800	6⅝	6	6	6⅝
18¼	10⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	4800	11	10½	10½	10⅞
110	103	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	103	103	103	104
15¼	8⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	600	9	8½	8½	9
22	15⅝	.50	Nat Steel	800	15⅝	15	15	15⅝
8½	5¼	..	Nat Surety	600	5¼	5⅛	5½	5⅝
10⅜	6½	.60	Nat Tea	800	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
2½	1½	..	Neisner Bros	100	2	2	2	..
5¼	4⅛	..	Nevada Cons Cop	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3¾	2	..	Newton Steel	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
9	7¼	..	NY Air Brake	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
21½	14	..	NY Central	4600	15⅜	14	14	14
6¼	3¼	..	NY C & StL pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4¼
120	106	5	NY & Harlem	10	107	107	107	..
1	⅝	..	NY Investors	1000	¾	¾	¾	..
17⅝	11¼	..	NY NH & H	600	12	11⅛	11¼	11¼
30¾	23	..	NY NH & H pf	600	20	20	20	..
11⅞	7⅝	..	NY Ont&W	800	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
5⅛	3⅛	.10	NY Shipbldg	400	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
56	31	7	NY Shipbldg pf	10	45	45	45	48
110	99	7	NY Steam 7%	50	100	100	100	99
101	89½	6	NY Steam 6%	10	86	86	86	89½
21¼	17⅞	.60d	Noranda M	800	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19½
83½	78⅛	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	82	82	82	..
125	114	8	Norfolk & West	600	116	115	115	115
31½	17¼	.80	North American	3200	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
7⅛	4⅝	..	No Am Aviation	300	4⅜	4	4	4⅝
17⅞	11	..	Northern Pacific	1800	12¼	10½	11	11¼
			—O—					
7⅛	5½	..	Ohio Oil	1800	5⅝	4¾	5	5½
2⅝	1¼	..	Oliver Farm Eq	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
13⅛	10¼	1	Otis Elevator	800	11	10½	11	10⅝
4⅝	2½	..	Otis Steel	600	2⅜	1½	1½	2½
10⅞	4¾	..	Otis Steel pf	270	4⅝	3⅝	4	4⅞
42	35	4	Outlet Co	20	34¼	34	34	..
37¾	32⅛	2	Owens Ill Glass	100	32½	32	32½	32⅛
			—P—					
2	⅞	..	Pacific Coast	70	1	1	1	1
31¼	24¾	2	Pacific Gas&El	800	24⅞	24	24⅜	24½
43⅝	31⅝	3	Pacific Lighting	600	31	30¼	30¼	31
110	106½	6	Pacific T&T pf	70	106¼	106¼	106¼	108½
2⅞	2	..	Packard Motor	1000	2⅛	2	2	2
2⅝	¾	..	Paramount Pub	1300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
7½	6	..	Park & Tilford	100	7	7	7	7
1¼	¾	..	Park Utah	200	1	1	1	1
¾	⅝	..	Pathe Exchange	200	½	⅜	6	..
2¼	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
6¼	5⅜	..	Patino Mines	300	5⅝	5½	5½	..
1⅛	¾	..	Peerless Motor	100	1	1	1	1
31½	27	1	Penick & Ford	600	25⅝	25½	25⅝	27
1	¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
27¾	20	1.80	Penney (JC)	2600	21	20	20½	20⅞
19¼	13¾	2	Pennsylvania RR	3800	15¼	14⅛	14⅝	15
78	55½	5	Peoples GasLt&C	1200	54	53¼	53¾	54⅝
10½	5⅛	..	Pere Marq pf	20	5¼	5	5¼	6
12⅝	5	..	Pere Marq ppf	40	7	7	7	..
6⅞	4⅝	..	Petroleum	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
6⅝	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4½	2⅞	..	Phila & Reading	800	2⅞	2½	2½	2¾
6	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	2500	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅜
2⅝	2⅜	..	Pierce-Arrow	300	2⅝	2¼	2¼	..
5½	4⅜	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
1	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
11½	9⅜	.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
6	4¼	..	Pitts Coal	100	4	4	4	4
15¾	15¾	..	Pitts United pf	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
9½	6⅞	1	Plymouth Oil	300	7	7	7	7
7⅜	4½	..	Postal Tel pf	100	4	4	4	4¼
8⅛	7¼	..	Prairie Pipe Line	200	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
1¼	⅞	..	Pressed Steel Car	300	1	⅞	⅞	..
24½	21⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	600	20⅞	20¼	20¼	21
55¼	39½	3.20	Public Service	2000	40¾	38⅝	39⅜	39½
23¾	18½	3	Pullman	2400	19¼	18	18	18¼
3⅞	3	..	Pure Oil	200	3¼	3	3¼	3
62	50	8	Pure Oil pf	40	48¾	48½	48½	48½
10	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	500	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅛
			—R—					
6	3	..	adRio Corp Amer	17200	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
17	13½	..	Radio pf A	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
11⅞	7	..	Radio pf B	1200	7½	7	7	7
3⅞	1¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
½	¼	..	Seneca Cop	400	¼	¼	¼	..
2¼	1½	..	Servel Inc	600	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
10	6¼	.50	Shattuck (FG)	900	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
18	13⅛	..	Shell Trans & Tr	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	1000	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
44½	30	..	Shell Un Oil pf	400	31	30	31	31⅛
8¼	4½	..	Simmons	1100	5⅛	4½	4⅝	5
2⅜	1½	..	Reo Motors	800	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅝
7¼	4	..	Republic I & S	1600	4½	4	4	4⅝
15	9¼	..	Repub I&S pf	1800	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
9	6	1	Reynolds Metal	600	6⅛	6	6	6¾
½	¼	..	Richfield Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
21⅝	17¾	..	Royal Dutch	800	18	17¾	17⅞	17¾
			—S—					
42⅝	30½	3	Safeway Stores	900	32	31	32	31⅛
88	73½	6	Safeway S 6%	10	75	75	75	..
8¾	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	900	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
1½	⅞	..	StL & SF	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1⅞	1⅛	..	StL & SF pf	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5	3⅝	..	Savage Arms	600	3¼	3	3	3½
⅜	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	100	¼	¼	¼	..
½	⅜	..	Seaboard A L ppf	100	⅜	⅜	½	..
20⅛	15	.40	Seaboard Oil	600	16⅛	16	16⅛	16¾
22⅝	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	8600	14	13⅛	13⅛	13
2¼	1⅛	..	Second Nat Inv	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26	20	2	Stand Oil Calif	6200	20⅝	20	20⅛	20⅞
17⅞	15	..	Stand Oil Kan	800	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17
31⅞	23¼	1	Stand Oil NJ	8800	24	23¼	23⅛	23⅞
1⅜	⅞	..	Sterling Secur	100	¾	¾	¾	..
3¾	2½	..	Stewart Warner	2100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
3¾	3	..	Skelly Oil	200	3	3	3	3
25½	23	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	22½	22½	22½	..
66	58	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	400	58	58	58	58
7⅝	6¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	5200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
28	20½	2	So Calif Edison	4600	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20⅝
7⅛	5	.60	Raybestos Man	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
32⅝	24¼	1	Reading	800	25	24	24	24⅞
28	25	2	Reading 2pf	100	25	25	25	..
9⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	600	6⅜	5½	5½	6½
4	2⅜	..	Remington Rand	2100	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
11⅞	7½	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
13	8	..	Rem Rand 2pf	10	8	8	8	..
19⅞	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	14800	13	11⅝	12	11¾
19½	15⅝	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	1800	17½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
6⅞	4⅞	..	Southern Ry	3900	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝
9¼	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	1800	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
2	⅝	..	Sparks Withing	600	1	⅝	1	1
15⅞	14	1	Stand Brands	8200	14½	14	14⅛	14⅜
15⅝	7⅞	1.20	Stand Gas & El	4100	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
25	16⅛	4	Stand G& E pf	1600	17¼	16½	17⅜	..
10⅝	5¾	..	Stone & Webster	4200	6⅝	5¾	6	6
5⅛	3	..	Studebaker	5200	3⅛	3	3	3
34⅞	20	..	Studebaker pf	20	22	20¼	20¼	..
10	7½	.50	Superheater	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
1⅜	⅞	..	Superior Oil	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅝	2½	..	Superior Steel	300	2⅛	2½	2½	..
			—T—					
2⅜	1½	..	Tennessee Corp	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
14⅞	10⅞	1	Texas Corp	5200	11⅞	10⅞	11	11⅝
25	15⅜	1	Texas Gulf Sul	9700	16⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
1⅞	1⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5⅛	4⅜	..	Texas & P Land	1400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
7½	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6¾	4⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8⅞	7	1	Thompson	500	7	7	7	..
⅞	⅝	..	Thompson Star	1000	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4	3½	..	Tide Water Asso	5100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3⅛	1⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16⅜	13⅜	1	Timken Roller	5100	14½	13¾	13¾	14
6	4⅜	..	Transamerica	8200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
4⅛	2⅞	..	Tri Continental	4200	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
59	48⅝	6	Tri Cont pf	100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49½
21⅛	20½	2.50	Trico Products	400	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	20⅞
¾	¾	..	Truax Traer Coal	200	¾	¾	¾	..
4	2⅜	..	Truscon Steel	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—U—					
14	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	1800	10	9½	10	9⅝
8⅜	5⅛	..	Union Bag & P	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
28⅜	19⅛	1	Union Carbide	9600	21½	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
11⅞	9⅛	1	Union Oil Calif	900	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9½
77⅝	65	6	Union Pacific	12800	67¼	65¼	65⅝	65⅝
68⅞	63	4	Union Pacific pf	600	64	63⅝	63⅝	64½
28⅛	16⅜	..	United Air & Tr	31200	18⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜
59⅝	52⅛	3	United A&T pf	400	52½	52½	52½	52¾
18	13½	2	United Biscuit	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15	10¾	..	United Carbon	1800	11	10¼	10¼	11
10⅛	5⅛	.40	United Corp	10800	6⅛	5½	5⅝	6
37⅞	30¾	3	United Corp pf	600	31	30¼	30½	31⅛
4	2	..	United El Coal	200	2¼	2	2	2½
30¾	23¼	2	United Fruit	3800	26	24⅝	24¾	25
20¾	15⅝	1.20	United Gas Im	6200	16¾	15⅞	18⅛	16½
100	91½	5	United Gas I pf	400	94	91½	93¾	93
5½	4	..	United Piece Dye	400	4	4	4	4
⅝	⅜	..	US Express	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
4⅞	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	40	..	US & For S pf	100	40	40	40	..
22½	18⅛	1.80	US Gypsum	1200	19	18	19	18⅜
27⅞	13¾	..	US Indus Alco	4800	15	13¾	13¾	15
4	2½	..	US Leather	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
10⅝	7	½	US Pipe & Fdry	1800	7	6½	6½	7
5⅛	2⅝	..	US Realty	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
5¾	3	..	US Rubber	1400	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3
12	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
22	13½	1	US Smelt R & M	2800	19	17¼	17¾	18⅝
43	39½	3.50	US Smelt pf	400	42	41¾	41¾	42
32	23⅝	..	US Steel	24700	25⅛	23⅝	23⅝	24⅝
66⅞	55	2	US Steel pf	5600	57⅛	55⅛	55¼	55½
15	10¾	..	Univ Pictures pf	10	11	11	11	..
4⅛	2½	..	Utilities P&Lt A	1600	3	2½	2¾	2½
			—V—					
14¼	8	..	Vanadium	2200	8⅝	8	8⅛	8⅝
85⅝	77	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	78	78	78	77
20⅝	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	40	13¾	12⅞	13¾	14
			—W—					
2⅛	1½	..	Wabash RR	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
3⅛	1⅞	..	Wabash pf A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2⅛
1⅞	⅞	..	Ward Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2¼	1	..	Warner Bros A	3100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
1½	¾	..	Warner Quinlan	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
4¾	2½	..	Warren Bros	1400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
9	5	..	Warren F & P	200	5⅛	5	5	..
49	42	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	42	42	42	..
51½	33¼	..	W Penn El A	70	37	35¼	37	37
54	35	6	W Penn El pf	10	35	35	35	..
63	40	7	W Penn El 7%	78	41¼	40⅛	41¼	40
110	102½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	60	103⅞	102½	102½	103⅞
7⅝	4	..	Westn Maryland	2900	4½	4	4⅛	4⅞
31	17¼	..	Westn Union	7500	19	17½	17½	18¼
15	11¾	1	Westing Air Br	1100	14	13⅝	13½	13¾
31¾	19⅞	..	Westing Elec	14600	21⅜	19⅝	19⅞	20¼
5	3½	..	Weston El Instru	100	3½	3½	3½	..
8	6½	..	Westvaco Chlor	200	6⅝	6½	6½	..
22½	15	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	15	15	15	..
16⅛	13	2	White Rock	100	13	13	13	13
3	2⅜	..	Wilcox Oil & G	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
18⅛	16¼	2.50	Wilcox Rich A	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
2⅜	⅛	..	Willys-Overland	4200	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
1⅜	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	100	1	1	1	..
37⅞	25⅝	2.40	Woolworth	11200	27¼	25⅝	26⅜	26
16	10¼	..	Worthington Pmp	600	11	10¼	10¼	11¼
23	17	..	Wor Pump A	100	17	17	17	..
39	35	3	Wrigley	400	35¼	35	35	..
			—Y—					
4¼	2⅜	..	Yellow Ttruck	1800	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
23⅞	19	..	Yellow Truck pf	100	19	19	19	..
6¼	4½	1	Young Sp & W	900	4¾	4½	4½	..
13½	8⅛	..	Youngstown	1400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
			—Z—					
1	½	..	Zenith Radio	100	½	½	½	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPaid this year. cPayable in scrip. dLast payment.

WAGE PAYMENTS AND DIVIDENDS ON SAME BASIS

Both Suffer or Benefit About Equally in Business Slump

The wage earner and the stockholder suffer about equally, or benefit about equally, from major fluctuations in industrial activity, despite a widely held opinion to the contrary, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, which has constructed and analyzed comparable indexes of total wages paid and total common dividends paid since 1914.

During the last two years, distorted and partial figures purporting to prove that while the wage earner has been deflated to one-third his 1926 income, the common stockholder in 1932 received more than in 1926, have received wide circulation in newspapers, magazines, and in some of the more hastily thrown together recent books on economic and social trends.

Based on dividends actually paid to common shareholders, a 55.6-per cent loss of income was experienced between 1929 and 1932 by the equity shareholders of leading American corporations. Total wage payments in manufacturing industries declined 62 per cent in this same period. Were wage data for all industries available, rather than merely for manufacturing industries, a slightly smaller decline in wage payments would have been revealed, thus even more closely paralleling the decline in dividends.

Summary of Trends

A summary of the trends shown by a comparison of the Standard Statistics Company indexes of wages and common dividends follows:

During the six-year period, 1909-1914, dividends and wage payments followed a parallel upward trend.

Dividend payments increased sharply in 1916-1917, representing the brief period of unrestricted war-time profits in a few industries, but declined thereafter through 1922, as a result of rising labor and raw material cost, and finally, the drastic readjustments of the post-war depression.

Wages, on the other hand, rose steadily and sharply through 1919, as a result of the restricted labor supply. Thereafter they declined although less drastically than dividend payments. Briefly, the war period brought greater relative benefits to wage earners than to corporate stockholders.

Wage payments, having failed to decline as severely as did dividend payments in 1919-1921, continued to make a relatively better comparison than dividends, although rising more slowly, from 1922 through 1926.

Peak Levels in 1929

Both wage payments and dividend payments reached peak levels in 1929, but whereas pay rolls were indicated as being below the previous peak of 1920, dividend payments were 76 per cent above the 1917 peak, and 134 per cent above that of 1920.

The apparent disparity between wage payments and dividends in the 1926-1929 period reflects the relative decline in number of workers in manufacturing (upon which the indexes are based) which was fully offset by especially large gains in trade and service activities.

Had it been possible to show the annual pay-roll trend in all industry, the adverse pay-roll comparison in the post-war period would have been considerably modified.

It should be noted that both wage and dividend trends only are shown by the indexes, and do not reflect the relative actual disbursements of funds. Annual wage payments in the United States are about seven times annual dividend disbursements.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Bankers now testifying at the Senate economic inquiry are unanimously laying down the rule that the federal budget should be balanced. They say that business recovery is dependent upon this fiscal operation. Occasionally a voice is heard in dissent. But it is somewhat subdued, and generally emanates from a person who is not the directing head of a business concern.

The agitation, it seems to me, is over-dramatized. This is apparent in the reason attached to it. Only by matching income and outgo, it is said, can the federal credit be preserved. The witnesses who do not share the enthusiasm of the budget balancers have no difficulty in showing how firmly grounded is federal credit, in spite of a two-year-old deficit. Credit in general is at a discount. Spare funds are too frightened to embark on private ventures. Yet they are only too willing to shelter behind the bulwark of federal credit. Never in the financial history of the United States has money competed so strenuously to translate itself into Treasury obligations.

Change in Attitude Needed

Why, then, this lame justification for living within income? The explanation, I suggest, is that the budget balancers are worrying about something which would be rather embarrassing to express to the legislators face to face. They are thinking that these same legislators might develop fiscal irresponsibility under the leeway afforded by an unbalanced budget. A pay-as-you-go policy would naturally act as a brake. It would keep the taxpayer always in view of the legislator every time an appropriation was proposed.

Congress in general shares this theory of its fiscal function. True there has been no connection, save in intention, between theory and practice in the last two years. But the omission has been accounted by Congress itself as fiscal irregularity.

There is need for a change of attitude. Budget balancing should be regarded as a matter for a span of years. We should now be thinking in terms of a period which began in 1920. Between then and 1930 about a billion dollars a year was wiped off the public debt. This at least should be regarded as available for reborrowing without the necessity of an appeal to the taxpayer.

This theory is not fiscal heterodoxy. It may be found in any textbook on taxation. Perhaps the best-known authority is Prof. E. R. A. Seligman. He says, "If the budgetary period to which the concept of equilibrium applies is fairly prolonged, lean years must be balanced off against the fat ones."

British Thought Veering

The notion of an annual balance hails from Britain. Britain's rectitude in this respect has amazed the rest of the world for generations. In 1931 the May Committee found the budget off-balance. Immediately a government crisis occurred, and the national government came into office, armed with a mandate to keep income abreast of expenses.

There are signs, however, of a let-up in this Spartan policy. A movement is growing in Britain with budget unbalancing as its deliberate policy. The London Times, citadel of sound finance, recently essayed an editorial canvass on the subject. The question was: Couldn't a turn in the economic tide be brought about by a bold reduction in direct taxation and the raising of the consequent deficit by borrowing? Many well-known leaders, including some notable bankers, said yes. The Economist, another citadel of sound finance, in making the same inquiry, wouldn't commit itself. But it gives the appearance of being ready at any moment to switch over to the budget unbalancers. For it advocates "a carefully considered mobilization of capital for reproductive works," particularly in slum clearance and new housing.

Unbalancing the Budget

In theory there should be less likelihood of encouraging fiscal irresponsibility in the United States than in Great Britain. For the United States is tied to the gold standard. In other words, it must always stand ready to redeem its currency in metal. Off-gold countries, such as Great Britain, are under no such compulsion. Yet the faith that the British have in their own Government is sufficiently strong to be taken for granted in all discussions I have read on the need for unbalancing the budget. They are worried only about the reaction abroad.

So I would reverse the dictum offered by the American bankers. Economic recovery is not dependent upon balancing the budget. Balancing the budget is, dependent upon economic recovery. And I have every crisis in American history on my side.

The time has arrived to essay a bold attempt to restart the wheels of industry. You cannot do that by continually taxing the buying power of the people. You can do it by using the federal credit resolutely in mobilizing private money and giving it a much-needed job. Perhaps the bankers' fears would be allayed if to this program were added a firm and unequivocal stand by the incoming Administration against currency inflation.

CORN PRICES HIT LOWS FOR SEASON

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Commission house liquidation developed in the corn market during the last few minutes of trading today, and dislodged numerous stop-loss orders. All deliveries of corn dropped to a new low price record for the season, with May contracts falling to the bottommost point since 1897.

After a maximum drop of 1¼ cents a bushel, corn closed unsettled, ½-⅞c under Saturday's finish, wheat ⅜-⅝c off, and provisions unchanged to a decline of 2 cents.

DIVIDENDS

William Filene's Sons Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20, and the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.62½, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Pet Milk Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 11.

Todd Shipyards Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 20 to stock of record March 6.

New York Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20.

Coca-Cola Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 11.

Jersey Central Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred and $1.37½ on the 5½ per cent preferred, all are payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Edison Bros. Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Western Maryland Dairy Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

South Penn Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Anchor Cap Corporation declared a dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. Similar dividend was declared in previous quarter.

Brillo Manufacturing Company declared the degular quarterl ydividend of 15 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Monroe Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
May	.47⅛	.47½	.46½	.46½
July	.47½	.48	.47⅛	.47⅛
September	.48¾	.49	.48¼	.48¼
Corn				
May	.24⅝	.24¾	.23½	.23¾
July	.26⅜	.26⅝	.25⅛	.25⅜
September	.27¾	.27⅞	.27	.27
Oats				
May	.16¼	.16⅜	.16⅛	.16¼
July	.16⅝	.16⅝	.16⅜	.16½
Lard				
May	..	..	..	3.82b
July	..	..	..	3.92b
September	..	..	..	4.02b

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.47⅞	.47⅜	.47½	...
July	.48⅞	.48¼	.48½	...
September	.50⅛	.49⅛	.49¾	...

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.41½	.41	.41⅛	...
July	.41¾	.41⅜	.41⅜	...
September	.42⅞	.42⅜	.42½	...

SOUTHLAND ROYALTY CO.

Report of Southland Royalty Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $249,884 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equal to 27 cents a share on the 91,369 shares of $5 par capital stock outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with $120,868, or 12 cents a share on $85,770 no-par shares in 1931.

COTTON PRICES FIRMER

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Cotton showed indications of an improved technical position today. After some early irregularity, the market ruled generally steady and responded to compartively small buying orders, with May selling up from 5.94 to 6.06. The mid-afternoon market was quiet and steady at net advances of 10 to 12 points.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Consols for money 74, De Beers 4⅛, Rand Mines 5⅜; money 38. Discount rates: Short and 3-month bills ¾ per cent.

Several Concerns Report Increase In Net Earnings

Despite the fact that aggregate earnings of 633 industrials, rails and utilities for the fiscal and calendar years of 1932 showed a drop of 73.7 per cent as compared with 1931, 49 of these companies were able to improve their net showing, according to a compilation issued today by Moody's Investors Service. All of these companies showed net earnings in 1932, no companies with merely smaller deficits being included.

The companies with increased earnings were scattered throughout all branches of industry, and only two groups as a whole were able to show consistent improvement. These were the petroleum in which 17 companies registered an aggregate gain of 18.7 per cent, and the gold mining group in which the gain was 7.0 per cent.

The better showing in the petroleum group was made in the face of a drop of 7.8 per cent in domestic gasoline consumption, and was due to better prices for petroleum and its products during much of 1932, combined with economies in operation. In the case of the gold mining group, activity in gold extraction was stimulated by lower commodity prices.

The small size of many of the companies which reported gains tended to confirm the theory that smaller companies in many industries are benefiting from the absence of heavy overhead charges and large plant investment, which enables them in many cases to underbid their larger competitors. However, their earnings are of minor importance in the aggregate.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Feb. 27	Last Feb. 25
50	Am & Cont	4	4	4	..
463	Am T&T	96¾	93⅞	94⅛	95½
9	Big Sanf	6½	6½	6½	6½
5	Bos El	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67½
5	Bos & Alb	89	89	89	88
10	Bos Prov	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	..
25	Cop Range	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
100	East SS	5	5	5	..
10	E G&Fuel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
74	E G&F prpf	65	64	64	..
35	E Mass pf	2	2	2	..
100	Edison Elec	151	149	149	150½
200	Em Asso	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
138	First Nat S	45¼	44¾	45¼	44¼
10	Gen Capital	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¼
72	Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
25	Hygrade	13	13	13	12
60	Loew's Thea	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
10	Me Cent	5½	5½	5½	..
155	Mass Util	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
6	Mergenthal	16½	16½	16½	15½
15	Mohawk	10	10	10	..
201	Nash	12⅞	11⅞	12	13⅛
95	NE Tel	79¾	78	78	78½
90	Nipissing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
11	Old Colony	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	..
100	Pocahontas	10	10	10	10
175	Shawmut	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
55	Stone Web	6½	6	6¼	6½
60	Swift & Co	7	7	7	7⅛
14	Torrington	29½	29½	29½	29½
35	Uni Found	1	1	1	..
155	Uni Shoe	36½	36	36	36½
124	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
	BONDS				
$2000	E Mass 4½s	25¼	25¼	25¼	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	5.87	5.95	5.84	5.90	+.06
May	5.98	6.06	5.94	5.98	+.06
July	6.10	6.18	6.08	6.10	+.04
October	6.29	6.37	6.25	6.28	+.01
December	6.41	6.49	6.38	6.41	+.03
January	6.48	6.53	6.46	6.42	+.01

Spots 6.05, up 10 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	5.84	5.93	5.82	5.84b	+.02
May	5.94	6.02	5.92	5.95	+.02
July	6.06	6.15	6.04	6.06	+.02
October	6.26	6.33	6.22	6.25b	+.03
December	638b	6.45	6.39	6.39	+.06
January	6.43b	..	..	6.44b	+.05

b—Bid. Ttone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	..	..	..	5.90n
May	6.03	6.10	5.99	6.00
July	6.15	6.22	6.11	6.11
October	6.34	6.39	6.30	6.30
December	6.46	6.48	6.43	6.43

n—Nominal. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.71	4.73	4.70	4.73	—.06
May	4.74	4.76	4.72	4.76	—.06
July	4.76	4.79	4.75	4.78	—.06
October	4.81	4.83	4.79	4.83	—.06
December	4.84	4.86	4.84	4.86	—.06
January	4.88	4.88	4.85	4.88	—.06

Spots 4.90, down 9 points. Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
March	48.40	48.00	...
April	48.10	48.10	...
September	48.90	48.90	...
October	49.10	49.10	...
November	49.20	49.20	...
December	49.30	49.30	...
January	49.40	49.40	...

Tone at close, steady. All bid prices.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $1,322,932, after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $2.04 a share on the 536,000 shares of $25 par common stock outstanding at the close of the year. A loss of $252,207 on an investment was charged against surplus. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income was $1,988,234, or $3.14 a share on 547,991 common shares then outstanding.

KOPPERS-EASTERN GAS MERGER

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates is in process of effecting a merger with Koppers interests of coal mines, coal selling agencies, steamers and docks.

The various properties, consisting of New England Coal & Coke Company, Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc., C. C. B. Smokeless Coal Company, Mystic Steamship Company, Federal Mines and the Koppers Coal Company and subsidiaries, will be grouped under a new company, Koppers Coal & Transportation Company.

This transaction will not involve any public offering or exchange of securities. Under the new arrangement, J. P. Williams Jr., as president of the new company, will direct all operations.

CLEVELAND EXCHANGE CLOSED

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The board of governors of the Cleveland Stock Exchange at a special meeting voted to close the exchange today.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—LAST WEEK
ANOTHER LANGUAGE
With ORIGINAL N. Y. CAST
LOOK! Eves. 50c to $1.50 Plus Tax
Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c-$1

PLYMOUTH—LAST WEEK
Auspices American Theatre Society
MAURICE COLBOURNE and BARRY JONES in
The QUEEN'S HUSBAND
DIRECT FROM AMBASSADOR'S THEATRE, LONDON
Eves. 50c to $2.50
Thurs., Mar. 2 and Sat. Mats., 50c-$2, plus tax

Fine Arts BEGINS TODAY
RUSSIA'S LATEST FILM
"MEN and JOBS" ENGLISH TITLES

WILMINGTON, DEL.

3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
The GREEN PASTURES
By MARC CONNELLY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Eva Le Gallienne's Production
Alice in Wonderland
"A PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT"
—Robert Garland, World-Telegram
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
Prices 50c to $2 inc. Tax. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES AT REDUCED PACE

Operations Are at 19 P. C. —Wire Nails and Scrap Firmer—Silver Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Little progress was made in the steel industry during February. The rate of operations at the start of the month was 19 per cent of capacity, compared with 18 per cent as the month comes to a close. During January operations had increased from 13 to 19 per cent.

The sharpest improvement during the month was in pig iron shipments in the Chicago district. During February there increased 20 per cent, following a gain of 25 per cent during January. Tin plate operations have increased from 40 to 50 per cent of capacity during the month.

Railroad Inquiry Slow

Prospective inquiries for steel rails are very slow in coming to a head. Current rail inquiries at the moment involve 6000 tons of 35-pound rails for the Chinese Government, along with 500 tons of track accessories, 24 passenger cars and six locomotives. The Virginian Railway wants 1500 tons of rails, and the Erie may buy 1000 tons of track accessories along with a tonnage of rails.

The automobile industry has apparently reached its peak of steel consumption for a time. The Ford Motor Company has been the most active buyer of steel over the last several days.

The steel makers are progressing slowly in their efforts to stiffen prices. Wire nails are now definitely established at $1.85 a keg of 100 pounds, a rise of 5 cents a keg. Makers of steel sheets are expected to take a firmer stand.

Scrap Market Firmer

The steel scrap market generally is fairly firm, despite a recession by 25 cents a ton in heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh. One reason for the firmness in scrap has been the large demand from Japan. During 1932 75 per cent of the exports to Japan were in the form of steel scrap.

Pig iron demand continues exceedingly quiet, and consists almost entirely of carload lots. About 1000 tons of Dutch pig iron is scheduled to arrive shortly at Newark, N. J., while a lot of 1600 tons of Indian iron recently arrived at New York, en route to Philadelphia. Pig iron prices are unchanged, the eastern Pennsylvania market being $12.50 to $13 a ton, while the Buffalo price is $14, furnace.

Bids are being closed on steel for the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, requiring nearly 120,000 tons of fabricated steel and cables. Outdoor work is being counted upon to sustain the steel industry over the next few weeks.

Silver at Year's High

Silver continues to be the chief point of interest among the nonferrous metals. A new high since last November was reached at the middle of the week when bar silver sold at 27¼ cents an ounce. However, the price declines ⅝ cent the next day.

The stimulus to silver was given when the Somers bill was approved by the House Committe on Coinage, Weights and Measures. This bill would provide that the government buy up to $250,000,000 worth of silver in five years, issuing certificates which would be legal tender.

The copper market is quiet with prices in Europe sagging. They closed the week at 4.90 cents a pound compared with 5 cents at the start. The zinc market advanced, $2 a ton having been the gain for the week, the quotation now being 2.65 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

The lead market has been spotty with a few active days interspersed with dull ones. Prices are very firm at 3 cents a pound, New York.

STONE & WEBSTER EARNS 72 CENTS A SHARE DURING 1932

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Stone & Webster, Inc., reports that consolidated income for 1932 amounted to $1,524,085, equivalent to 72 cents a share. For 1931 income was $3,291,785 or $1.56 a share, exclusive of losses on the sale of securities which were charged to reserves.

Gross earnings of $50,983,871 compared with $59,522,087 in 1931, a drop of 14 per cent. Operating expenses were pared 20 per cent to a total of $23,687,872.

In 1933 the corporation and its subsidiaries have one bond maturity to meet, a $1,924,000 issue of Puget Sound Power & Light Company.

"During the year," says the report, "consolidated current asset position was substantially improved. Consolidated notes payable were reduced from $14,678,521 to $6,800,935. Notes payable of Stone & Webster, Inc., the parent corporation, which stood at $1,900,000 on Dec. 31, 1931, were paid off during the year.

Consolidated cash balances on Dec. 31, 1932, were $8,079,667, a reduction of $170,667 from the previous year."

COMMODITY INDEX CHANGES SLIGHTLY

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended Feb. 24 were 55.1 and $1.814, compared with 55.4 and $1.806 the preceding week.

The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is, therefore, placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Pur. power
1913—Average	68.8	143.2
1914—Dec. (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—Average	61.6	162.4
1933—Jan. average	56.4	177.3
Feb. 3	55.3	180.8
Feb. 10	55.3	180.8
Feb. 17	55.4	180.6
Feb. 24	55.1	181.4

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	30	29½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12	11½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	28	27¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	65	65
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	24¾	24¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103½	102
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100¼	99½
Amer T&T 5s '65	99⅝	99
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105	104
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	86	86
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	59	59
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3¼	3¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	27½	27½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	77¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	71¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90⅝	89¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	88	88
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	18	18
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	70½	70½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	52	52
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	46¼	46¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅛	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82	82
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	71	70½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	63	62¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	27	26
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35	34¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s' 95	42	42
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	103½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	83½	83⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	84	83
Broadway & 7th Ave RR '43	2½	2½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¾	103¾
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86⅛	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109	109
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	101	101
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100⅛	100⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	37	36½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	34	34
By Products Coke 5½s '45	42	42
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	64	64
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80⅝	80⅝
Can Na tRy 4½s '57	80¼	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85	84½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85½	85½
Can North deb 6½s '46	95	95
Can North deb 7s '40	98¼	98
Cen District Tel 5s	105	104¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	10¼	10¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	3½	3
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105	104½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	67½	66
Cen Pacific 5s '60	52	52
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	89	89
Ches Corp 5s '47	64¾	64¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	102½	102½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	9¾	9¾
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	33	33
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	35	35
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 C	40½	40½
Chicago M&StP 4½s E '89	40	40
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s '89	47	47
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¼	4
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	15	14½
Chicago & Nw gen 4½s C	16	16
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	16	16
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10	9½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	47	46
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	19½	19
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	10¾	9¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	95½	95
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110¾	109⅝
Childs Co 5s '43	33⅞	33
Chile Copper 5s '47	35	35
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97	97
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	55	55
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 C	100¼	99⅞
Cin Un Term 5½s 2020 C	61½	61½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	77½	77½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	75½	75
Columbia Gas Co 5s '61	75⅝	75½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100	100
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98½	98½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	101½	101½
Con Gas 4½s '51	95⅛	94
Con Gas 5s '57	98⅜	98
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103½
Consum Pow un 5s '52	103	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	57	57
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16	16
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	18½	18½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103¾	103½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	95	95
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	27	27
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	28	27
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	11⅝	11⅝
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	86⅛	85½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	95	94
Detroit Ed 5s '55	95	95
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	74½	73½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	102⅞	102¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	3¾	3¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71½	71½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	22⅜	21¾
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	42¼	42
Erie RR gen 5s '75	22¾	21½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99	98
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102½
Goodrich 6s '45	36½	36
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	67	67
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97	96¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	37½	37¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	50	49½
Housatonic 5s '37	79	79
Houston Oil 5½s '40	44¾	43
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28	28
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	43½	40½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	102½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	31	30
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	43	43
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39½	38⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¾	98¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	76	75
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	76	76
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	28	27
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	48⅝	48½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	13¼	13¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	54	53¾
Int Ag col 5s '32	41½	41½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	55¼	55¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42½	42½
Int Paper 6e '55	12	10¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	21½	20¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	25½	24½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	22½	22
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	100⅜	100
Kan City P&L 4½s B '57	100½	100½
Kan City 1st 3s '50	52	52
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89½	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83	83
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s' 46	31¾	31¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	3	3
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	28	28
Long Island RR 5s '34	100	100
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100¼	100
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	72½	72¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	29⅜	29
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	64	64
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	74	73
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	79¼	79¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	70⅛	70⅛
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '75	8½	8⅛
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	18¾	18½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	18¾	18
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	19	19
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	19	18½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	18¼	18¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7	6½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76½	74
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	78	77¾
Nat Steel 5s '56	74¾	74½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
New Eng T&T 5s '52	104	104
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	86	85
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	51⅝	51⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	51	51
N O T & M 5s C '56	18	18
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74⅜	74⅜
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	66⅝	66⅝
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	37¾	36
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	41	40
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	49	49
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	15	15
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	9½	9½
NY Edison 5s C '51	103¾	103½
NY Edison 5s B '44	105	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¾	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100	100
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	98	98
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅞	102¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	48	47
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	35½	35
Niag Share 5½s '50	55	55
North Am Co 5s '61	76	76
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	75	75
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	78¼	78¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	82½	82½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99½	99½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102½	102¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	16	15½
Owens Ill Glass 5s	99⅝	99⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102¼
Pac of Mo II	80	80
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	25½	25½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	25⅞	25½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	9½	9
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	32½	32½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	6½	6½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	12	12
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85	85
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	61½	61½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101½	101½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	36	36
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	31	30½
Phil Balt & Wash 5s	98	98
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	71	70½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	78	78
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96	96
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	37½	37
Phil Railway 4s '37	20¼	20¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	102
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	31½	31
Pitts & West Va Ry 4s B	33	33
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57	57
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	20½	20½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	97¼	96¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101	101
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70½	70
Purity Baking 5s '48	59	59
Read rfg 4½s A '97	99	99
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	59	59
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22	22
Rochester Gas 5s	100	100
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	18½	18½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	39¼	39¼
St Louis & SF 4 A '50	10⅜	10⅜
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9	8¾
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	8⅝	8½
St Louis & SF B ct	12	12
St Louis SW fdg	16½	16½
Seabd A L 6s ct	3	3
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72¾	72⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93	93
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	95
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	63	63
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88	88
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	39½	39
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	39½	39
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17½	17
Southern ARy gen 6½s '56	21½	20⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94¼	94
Studebaker 6s '42	32⅞	32
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	87½	87½
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	30½	30½
Texas Corp 5s '44	81½	81
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	49½	49
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	38	38
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21½	21
Trent Gas 5s	106¼	106½
Union El L&P 5s '57	99⅝	99½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	74⅝	73
Union Pacific 4½s '67	84	84
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	20½	20½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	31	30
Uni N J RR 4s	100	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	60	60
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	64⅝	62½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	20	20
Virginia El & P 5½s	100½	100½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	41	41
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6½	6½
Walworth 6s '45	14	13¼
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	16	15
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	14
Warren Bros 6s '41	38	38
Western Electric 5s '44	95	95
Western Pacific 5s A '46	23	22
Western Union R E 4½s '50	46½	46½
Western Union 6½s '36	58	58
Western Union 5s '60	43½	43
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	79	79
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	107	107
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	43	43
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	89½	89½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55½	55½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb27	Last Feb25
3½s '47	100.20	100.18	100.20	100.24
1st 4¼s '47	101.8	101.2	101.8	101.8
4th 4¼s '38	101.6	101.1	101.4	101.6
US 3s '55	95.6	94.31	95.4	95.8
US 3⅛s '49	97.2	96.24	96.28	97.7
US 3⅜s '43 March	99.20	99.6	99.19	99.12
US 3⅜s '43 June	99.23	99.18	99.18	99.16
US 3⅜s '47	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.14
US 3¾s '56	100.24	100.31	100.24	100.21
US 4s '54	101.24	101.23	101.24	102.
US 4¼s '52	101.15	101.15	101.15	105.22

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	38	38
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	41½	41⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	41	40⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41	40⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	41½	40¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40⅜	40⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41½	41½
Australia 4½s '56	69⅝	69½
Australia 5s '55	73⅝	73¼
Australia 5s '57	74	73¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92¼	92
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	53½	53½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90¼	90¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	50	50
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93⅛	93⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102⅜	102⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102½	102
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50	49½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	48	48
Berlin Elec 6s '55	46⅜	46⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16	16
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5½	5½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102½	102½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	20
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20½	20
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '50	34½	34½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	17	17
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	19½	19
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	37½	37½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	13	13
Canada 4s	80⅞	80
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98⅝	98½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93¼	93¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7⅝	7⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7⅝	7⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7⅝	7⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	7½	7½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	38	38
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	25⅛	25⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	26	26
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26⅝	26¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	66½	65½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	34⅝	34⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	73	73
Denmark (King) 6s '42	78½	78½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	38	38
Duke Price Power 6s '66	47½	47
Dutch El 6s '47	94½	94
Estonia Bank 7s '67	50	50
Finland 5½s '58	60⅜	60⅜
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	62½	62½
Frankfort 6½s '53	34	34
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123¾	123¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	68	65
German 7s '49	74	72¾
Germ Gen Ag Bk 6s '38	61¼	60¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49½	49½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49¼	48½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	57½	57
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	42½	42⅜
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50	49¼
Graz 8s '54	56	56
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	35	35
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	45	45
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91¾	91¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	87⅞	87⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	96¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	38¾	38½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	38½	38
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	47¼	47
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102½	102½
Mex 6s A	5⅛	5⅛
Mex 6s A	5	5
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83⅞	83
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	21½	21½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	21¾	21¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	11½	11½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	12⅞	12⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101	101
Norway (King) 5s '63	75	75
Norway (King) 6s '44	85⅝	85⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	84¼	84¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	65⅛	65⅛
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	31¾	31¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	101½	101
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100	100
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4½	4½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	7½	7½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57	57
Prussia 6½s '51	46	46
Prussia 6s '52	44⅜	43⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	52	52
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48¼	48¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48¼	48¼
Rhinelbe 6s '46	47	46⅜
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	37⅞	37⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	10½	10½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	84¼	84¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56	55½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	52	51½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	56	56
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	45	45
Sydney 5½s '55	72½	72½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	94	94
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¼	104¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	41	41
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	35½	35½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	33	32
Tyrol 7½s '55	62	63
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅝	106½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	36½	35½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	38	38
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	22	22
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	21½	21½
Vienna 6s '52	65	64¾
Warsaw 7s '58	40	40
Westphalia El 6s '53	37½	37¼
Württemberg 7s '56	54⅜	54⅜
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	39⅞	39⅞

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
4†50 Alm Co Am	39½	37½	39
2 Am Beverage	2½	2½	2½
1 Am Cit P&LA	26	26	26
6 Am Cit P&LB	3⅝	3½	3½
1 Am C Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Am Cyan B	3⅝	3¼	3¼
6 Am & Fgn P war	3⅛	3	3
4 Am Founders	¾	¾	¾
27 Am Gas&El	21	20¼	20¾
1 Am Maracaibo	¼	¼	¼
34 Am Sup Power	3	2⅝	3
2 Ark Nat Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 As El Ind	2½	2½	2½
8 As G&EL A	1½	1½	1½
17 Atlas Corp	6¾	6½	6⅝
3 Atlas Corp pf A	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Atlas Corp war	2¼	2¼	2¼
B			
2 Blue Ridge	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1 Braz T & L	6	6	6
7 Brillo Mfg	9¾	9	9¾
4 Buf N&EP pf	17½	17½	17½
1 Buf N&EP 1 pf	81	81	81
3 Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
C			
2 Can Marc Wire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Carib Syn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Cen St El	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
†10 Cen St El 6 pf ww	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
70 Cities Service	2⅝	2½	2½
1 Colum Pic	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Comwith Edis	64¼	64	64
3 Comwith & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Cons G&E Balt	53	53	53
21 Cord Corp	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1 Cosden Oil cod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Creole Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
4 Cresson Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
D			
3 Deere & Co	6	6	6
2 Detroit Aircraft	½	½	½
2 Driver-Harris	3½	3½	3½
E			
1 Eisler Elec	1	1	1
114 El Bond&sh	11¾	10¼	11½
1 El Bond&Sh pf	32	32	32
1 Elect Share	3	3	3
F			
1 F E D Corp	4½	4½	4½
†25 Fla P&L 7 uf	20½	20½	20½
1 Ford M Can A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Ford Mot Ltd	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
G			
3 Goldman Sachs T	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Gulf Oil Pa	26	26	26
H			
3 Hamilton Gas vtc	¼	¼	¼
1 Hecla Min	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Holling Gold (¾b)	6	6	6
3 Humble Oil (2)	43	42½	42½
I			
2 Imp Oil Can (½)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Ins Co N Am (2)	30½	30½	30½
5 Internat Pet (1)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1 Inters Hosiery (.65e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
40 Inters Pow Del pf	7½	7½	7½
K			
2 Kirby Pet	⅞	⅞	⅞
L			
6 Lake Shore M (2)	29⅜	29	29
3 Lone St Gas (.64f)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
†10 Ludlow Mfg (6)	48	48	48
M			
1 Mead John (3)	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Mid Roy cv pf	6	6	6
1 Mid West Util	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Mont Ward A	47	46½	46½
1 Mount & Gulf Oil	¼	¼	¼
1 Mount Prod (.80)	2¾	2¾	2¾
N			
8 Nat Avia	5½	5½	5½
24 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8 Nat Fuel G (1)	11	11	11
†30 N E Pow pf (6)	37⅞	37½	37⅞
2 N J Zinc (2)	28	28	28
10 NiagHudPow (1)	9⅜	9	9¼
1 NiagShMdB (.20)	4½	4½	4½
1 Novadel-Ag	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
P			
1 Pac G&E 1 pf	24¼	24¼	24¼
†50 Parker Rust-Pr	25	25	25
†54 Pennroad	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Pilot Radio A	1	1	1
5 Pioneer Gold	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Pitney-Bowes	2	2	2
1 Premier Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
Q			
†50 Quaker Oats	67	67	67
R			
†50 Rwy & Lgt Sec	8	8	8
S			
†25 Safety Car H & L	20	20	20
3 St Regis Pap	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
3 Segal Lock	½	½	½
1 Shaw W&P	8	8	8
4 Shenandoah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Smith Corona vtc	1	1	1
17 St Oil Ind	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
3 St Oil Ky	10	10	10
†50 St Oil Ohio	16	16	16
†50 Stein & Co	5	5	5
2 Stutz Mot Am	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2 Swift & Co	7⅛	7	7⅛
2 Sylvan Gm Ltd	¾	¾	¾
T			
1 Technicolor	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16 Teck-Hugh G	3⅝	3⅝	3½
2 Transcont Air	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Trans-Lux	1½	1½	1½
1 Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
1 Tubize Chat R corp	9½	9½	9½
U			
12 Unit Founders	1	1	1
12 United Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 Un Lt & Pow A	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
2 Un Lt&P cv pf	11	10⅝	10⅝
5 U S Elec Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Util Power & Lt	1	1	1
1 Util & Ind pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
W			
1 West Air Exp	12	12	12
†25 West Cartridge pf	59¼	59¼	59¼
12 Wright Harg	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 Ala Pow 5s '51	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
8 Ala Pow 4½s '67	66	65½	66
5 Alumin Co 5s '52	92	91	91½
1 Am El & P 6s '57A	16½	16½	16½
10 Am G&E 5s 2028	80½	79	79½
1 Am G&Pow 6s '39	19	19	19
21 Am P&L 6s 2016	41½	39	41½
2 Am Rad 4½s '47	95	95	95
3 Am Roll M 5s '48	41	41	41
3 Appal El Pow 5s '56	84	83⅞	84
4 Ark P&L 5s '56	74½	74½	74½
2 As Elec 4½s '53	32⅝	32⅝	32¾
1 As G&E 5½'38 inv ct	18½	18½	18½
9 As G&E 5s '50	19½	18½	19½
11 As G&E 5s '68	18½	17½	18
21 As G&E 4½s '49 C	17	16½	16⅝
1 As Tel Co 5s '65 A	77	77	77
1 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	14	14	14
4 Balt&Ohio RR5s'96F	33½	32⅞	33½
8 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	90	89	90
1 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	90½	90½	90½
1 Broad Riv P 5s'54A	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	62	62	62
23 Caterp Tr 5s '35	96	95⅝	96
5 Cen Ariz L&P 5s '60	85	85	85
1 Cen Ill P S 4½s'67F	62	62	62
1 Cen P & L 5s '56	56½	56½	56½
2 Cen P Svc 5½s '49	3½	3½	3½
3 Cen St El 5s '48	31½	13½	31½
1 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	30	30	30
11 Chi Dist E 4½s '70A	72	70	72
1 Chi Dist E 5½s '35B	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Cities Ser 5s '66	29	29	29
50 Cities Ser 5s '50	29¾	28½	29¾
2 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	47½	47½	47½
5 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	31	30½	31
13 Clev E Ill 5s '39	103½	103⅜	103⅜
3 Comwl Ed 5s '51A	101½	101½	101½
2 Comwl Ed 5s '54B	101½	101½	101½
2 Comwl Ed 4½s '56C	95½	95½	95½
1 Comwl Ed 4½s '60E	94	94	94
18 Comwl Ed 4½s '81F	84¼	82¾	83¼
1 Comwl Ed 5½s '62G	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Comwl Sub 5½s '48A	70	70	70
2 Commun P&L 5s '57	45	45	45
11 Conn Riv P 5s '52 A	96	96	96
1 CnGEL&PBa4¾s69G	105½	105½	105½
5 Con GEL&P Ba4s'81	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Consum P 5s '36	101¼	101	101¼
10 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	45¼	45¼	45¼
108 Cont Oil 5½s '37	94⅜	93¾	94
11 Cudahy P 5½s '37	90	89¾	89¾
1 Cudahy P 5s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Dayton P&L 5s '41	103	102½	102½
5 East Ut Inv 5s'54 A	12	11¼	12
17 Ed El Ill 5s '35	101	100⅜	100⅜
21 Ed El Ill 5s '34	101¼	100¼	101
15 Elec P&L 5s 2030	31½	30½	31
1 Empire D E 5s '52	45½	45½	45½
3 Elmira WL&RR 5s'56	84	84	84
2 Fed Water 5½s '54	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
5 Fisk R 5½s '31 cod	37½	37½	37½
10 Fla P&L 5s '54	55½	55	55
1 Garlock Pack 6s'39	72½	72½	72½
3 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	58½	58¼	58½
1 Gatin P 5s '56	62½	62½	62½
4 Gen Refract 5s '33	23	23	23
2 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	42	42	42
11 Geo Pow 5s '67	72½	71½	72
1 Gillette 5s '40	100	100	100
2 Glidden Co 5½s '35	85	85	85
20 Grand Trunk 6½s'36	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	97	97	97
1 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	65	65	65
38 Hackensack W 5s '38	99⅜	99	99
1 Hackensack W 5s'77A	95	95	95
2 Hall Pr 5½s '47 A	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
5 Hous Lt&P 4½s'78 D	89	89	89
2 Hous Lt&P 5s '53A	99	99	99
1 Hydr P Nia F 5s'51	105½	105½	105½
1 Hydr P Nia F 5s'50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Idaho Pow 5s'47	93½	91½	91½
5 Ill Cen 4½s'34	38½	33½	33½
14 Ill Pow&L 6s'53 A	65¾	63⅜	63¾
6 Ill Pw&L 5½s'54 B	60	60	60
6 Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	85½	84	85½
2 Invest Co 5s'47A ww	72	72	72
20 Invest Co 5s'47Axw	71	70	70½
11 Jer Cen P&L 4½'61C	87½	87½	87½
11 Jer Cen P&L 5s'47B	98¼	97	97
4 Jon&Laugh 5s'39	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Kan P&L 6s'55 A	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Laclede G 5½s'35	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Lehigh P S 6s 2026A	73½	73½	73½
1 Lib McN&L 5½s'42	50¼	50¼	50¼
3 Lou P&L 5s '57	82	81½	81½
4 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	80½	80½	80½
1 Minn Gen El 5s '34	101½	101½	101½
2 Minn P&L 4½s '78	70	68	68
1 Mo P&Lt 5½s '55 A	90	90	90
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s '47 A	60	60	60
2 Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	84	84	84
6 Narragansett 5s '57	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	70½	69	69
3 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	61	59½	59½
7 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ctf	14	13⅝	14
2 N Eng G&E 5s '50	50	48½	48½
3 N Orl P S 4½s '35	51¼	51¼	51¼
15 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	92½	92¼	92¼
11 NY State E&G4½s'80	82	80½	82
6 NY St G&E 5½s '62	92	92	92
1 Niag Fall P 5s '50 A	100½	100½	100½
5 Nor Am L&P5½'56A	32	32	32
3 Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	100	99	100
1 Nor Oh P&L 5½s '51	93	93	93
1 Nor Oh Tr&L 5s '56	90	90	90
19 Nor State P 4½s '61	86	84½	85
1 Nor'wes P S 5s '57 A	63	63	63
18 Ohio Edis 5s '60	86	85½	85¾
3 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	99½	98⅞	99
3 Ohio Pow 5s 2024	91	91	91
3 Okla G&E 5s '40 A	65	65	65
3 Okla G&E 5s '50	77⅛	77	77
3 Oswego Falls 6s '41	51	51	51
1 Pac Coast P 5s '40	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	93½	93½	93½
5 Pac G&E 4½s '59 F	93	91⅝	93
1 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	106¼	106	106
5 Pac L&P 5s '42	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Pac P&L 5s '55	59⅛	59	59
2 Pen Dock&Wks'49cod	31	31	31
11 Pen Wat&P 5s '40	105	104	104
10 Pen W&P 4½s '68 B	98	98	98
1 Peo Gas L&C 5s'57 C	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Phila El 5s '60	107½	107½	107½
10 Phila El P 5½s '72	106	106	106
1 Phil Sub G&E4½s'57	103	103	103
1 Phil Sub Wat 5s '55	101	101	101
3 Pied El 6½s '60 A	70	70	70
2 Pied N Ry 5s '54 A	65	65	65
1 Potomac El P 6s'53B	106½	106½	106½
10 Proct & G 4½s '47	102	102	102
4 Pb SNIll4½s'78D	81	81	81
42 Pb SNIll6½s'37G	98½	97⅝	98½
1 Pb SNIll6½s'52H	93½	93½	93½
9 Pb Sv NJ 6s ctfs	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pb Sv Ok 5s '57D	70	70	70
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	58	58	58
1 Pug S P&L 5s '50C	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
3 Pug S P&L5½s'50D	52¼	51¾	51¾
1 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	18	18	18
3 Safe Har W 4½s '79	97½	97¼	97½
2 Scripps 5½s '43	70	70	70
2 Seattle Lt 5s '49	37¼	37	37
1 Servel Ins 5s '48	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
3 Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	53	52½	53
2 Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	52	52	52
1 Shaw W&P 5s 70C	60	60	60
12 SEP&L 6s 2025 A	66½	65½	65½
3 So Cal Ed 5s '39	103	102	102
7 So Cal Ed 5s '51	99¾	98¾	99¾
11 So Cal Ed 5s '52	100	99	99½
16 So Cal Ed 5s '54	98¼	97¾	98
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	87½	87½	87½
2 So Ind G&E 5½s'57	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Sothn Nat G 6s '44	43	43	43
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	43	43	43
3 Stand G&E 6s'35 cv	44	44	44
6 Stand G&E 6s'51	40½	40	40
2 Stand P&L 6s'57	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 Sun Oil 5½s'39	101¼	101	101
7 Sun Oil 5s'34	100¾	100	100
1 Swift & Co 5s'44	102	102	102
2 Tex City Gas 5s'48	46¼	46	46
7 Tex P&L 5s'56	82	82	82
7 Toledo Ed 5s'62	89½	89½	89½
1 Twin CRT 5½s'52A	23½	23½	23½
14 Union El 4½s'57	96¾	96½	96¾
1 Un Gulf Cor 5s'50	101	101	101
1 Un L&P 6½s'74	38½	38½	38½
2 Un L&P 6s'75	34½	34	34½
1 Un Pub 6s'42 A	2	2	2
5 U S Rub 6s'33	71¾	71½	71½
4 U S Rub 6½s'34	53	53	53
1 U S Rub 6½s'35	31¼	31¼	31¼
6 Virg P S 5½s'46 A	69	69	69
1 Wash Gas Lt 5s'58	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Wash Gas Lt 5s'60	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 West News Del 6s'44	23	23	23
3 W Tex Ut 5s '57 A	46½	45¾	45¾
2 W UnG&E 5½s '55 A	74	72½	74
3 Wis Minn L&P 5s '44	85	85	85
2 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	82	82	82
1 Wisc Pub S 5s '42	96¼	96¼	96¼
FOREIGN BONDS			
2 Buen Aires Pr 7½ '47	29	28	29
2 Buen Aires Ph 7s '52	20½	20½	20½
20 Com Prvt Bk 5½s '37	58	58	58
4 Danish Con 5½s '55	65	63¾	63¾
1 Danzig Port 6½s '52	42	42	42
15 Europ El 6½s '65	63¾	63½	63½
1 Hamburg El 7s '35	80	80	80
7 Hamburg El 5½s '38	61	59	59
5 Hanover St 6½s '49	37¼	37¼	37¼
5 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	19	19	19
2 Nippon E P 6½s '53	37	37	37
3 Prussia El 6s '54	50	50	50
10 Russian 6½s 1919	3	3	3
1 Russ 5½s 1921	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 Stinnes 7s '46	41	40½	41
5 Un El Svc 7s '56	77½	77	77
2 Un Ind 6½s '41	52	52	52

xdEx-dividend. exFirst sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xrEx-rights. aPlus extra or extras. bIncluding extra or extras. dPayable in scrip. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPaid so far this year. hCash or stock.

Several Industries Show Up Favorably

REPORTS from the steel industry continue favorable, considering the generally low rate of industrial operations. The gains made in January are being well held throughout February, though orders from the automotive, oil and railroad companies are disappointing. Steel output in the Chicago district is at 18 per cent, unchanged from the previous week, with contracts coming from widely diversified sources.

Electric power production did better than expected, total for the week ended Feb. 18 being 1,469,732,000 kilowatts, which made a better comparison with last year by 1.2 per cent than the preceding week. Weekly carloadings also showed improvement better than seasonal, gaining 13,070 cars over the preceding week, the decline in coal traffic being more than offset by increases in miscellaneous freight.

February clearances of furniture are meeting with fair success, and some manufacturers are planning larger output for the spring. Bedding supplies are also in better demand. Refrigerators and ranges are reported in good demand.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	26⅛c	26⅝c	30¾c
Time loans— 60 to 120 days	1@1¼	1@1¼	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months	1@1¼	1@1¼	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	¾@⅝	¾@⅝	2¾@2⅝
4 months	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	2⅞@2¾
6 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	3⅛@3

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	2¾%
Short bills	¾@13/16	¾@13/16	3⅝@4¾
3 mos bills	¾@13/16	¾@13/16	3⅝@4¾
Bar gold	121s 5d	121s 10½d	118s 7d
Bar silver	17 1/16d	17 1/16d	19¾d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.41½	$3.41	$4.8665
Cables	3.41⅝	3.41⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0394⅝	.0394⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1403	.1403	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2390	.2389	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1525	.1521	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0600	.0600	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4042	.4042	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1751	.1750	.268
Poland—zloty	.1120	.1120	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0831	.0830	.193
Sweden—krona	.1814	.1809	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1951	.1494	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2262½	.3262½	*
India—rupee	.2584	.2580	.3650
Japan—yen	.2037½	.2035	.4984
Java—florin	.4045	.4045	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3967½	.3975	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2504	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0759	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1775	.1775	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8275	.8300	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2860	.2860	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

STANDARD CAP & SEAL NET

Standard Cap & Seal Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $576,595 after charges, compared with $648,366 in 1931.

The Value of Sound Management

THE well-planned living trust has always offered great advantages. Today its value is enhanced many times by sound management — not only because it offers a most effective means of safeguarding large estates but because of the savings it frequently produces.

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PUPIL TEACHERS ADVOCATED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

More Instruction by Radio and Talkie Also Urged Before Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27—A school in which pupils do some of the teaching and the talkie and the radio are utilized for mass instruction was recommended today by Mr. Frank N. Freeman of the University of Chicago, speaking at the annual convention of the American Educational Research Association.

There is "a vast potential teaching force in the pupils themselves," which is allowed to go to waste, according to Mr. Freeman. No effort is made to encourage pupils to use it. In fact, it is discouraged. But, said Mr. Freeman, "there are many things which pupils learn from each other more than they do from their teachers."

The larger lecture room was recommended as a possibility for teaching some subjects, the wider field of conversation and reading for others, and the free commercial shop for trade instruction, such as automobile repair, printing and typewriting.

Mr. Freeman said that a department or board of examinations set up within the individual school, or school system, would free the teacher to coöperate with the child instead of driving him to learn.

"Social invention is the need of the hour," declared Mr. Freeman and he urged that teachers give more attention to the discovery and invention aspects of educational research, saying that they have made educational measurement the chief reform of research and contented themselves largely "with the development of techniques of measurement" instead of with the means by which measurement can be utilized to make education more economical and effective.

Mr. Paul Rankin of Detroit was elected president and Mr. T. C. Holy of Columbus vice-president. Mr. William G. Carr of Washington is in the second year of a three-year term as secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Freeman was elected as the new member of the education board.

School Aid Called Duty of Government

(Continued from Page 1)

than formerly, and to the need for the state and national governments to do their part.

The educators, faced today with technocracy's argument, voiced by Mr. Howard Scott of New York City, that the displacement of men by machines must result in changes, heard Dr. Harley L. Lutz of Princeton assert that those changes must be the strengthening of democracy, and were told by Dr. Jesse H. Newlon of Columbia that this is a time not to save on the schools but to spend in order that the people may understand the world in which they live.

Mr. Scott quoted statistics of machine output to prove that the substitution of energy for man hours will go on, and said that unless more debt can be created "the sooner we consign the debt method of wealth creation to the ashcan the better for all of us."

Democracy is under a continuous challenge, Dr. Lutz declared, its emphasis upon individual rights and freedom necessarily preventing a steady advance toward a fixed goal and requiring a sharp differentiation between the policy determination which belongs to the people and the policy administration which must be left to experts.

Discussion Groups Needed

The present situation, he said, requires some disinterested movement toward scientific government research, a sane and common sense carrying on with the confidence that the storm will pass. The organization of such measures as barter exchanges, and financial adjustments in present government costs and in long-time provisions for carrying on. Provincial nationalism must give way to intelligent measures of international coöperation with respect to trade.

In the opinion of Dr. Newlon, the curriculum of the school must be reconstructed and focused upon contemporary American living. Nothing is needed so much as thousands of adult discussion groups scattered throughout the nation engaged in the study of social and economic problems.

The question of freedom of speech for teachers always is brought up at association meetings. But while some of the school people say that they should be allowed greater liberties, a word of caution was spoken by Mr. J. W. Crabtree, executive secretary of the National Educational Association, at a meeting of the National Council of Education.

"What teachers need is not so much freedom to say and to teach what ought to be said and taught," Mr. Crabtree stated, "but they need more research and more knowledge. Teachers are not restrained from expressing honest opinions along social and economic lines half so much from fear of losing their positions as from ignorance of the problems involved."

Fact-Finding Committees

In sectional meetings Dr. E. W. Butterfield of West Hartford, Conn., said that children must be in school if they are not to work, and Dr. Paul Stetson of Indianapolis, Ind., urged the protection of teacher standards by the setting up of fact-finding committees in each state and surveys of the number of trained teachers needed to govern the number of candidates to be admitted to training institutions.

General secondary education is necessary to a progressive civilization, said Dr. Charles H. Judd of Chicago in a speech to secondary school principals, and to the college teachers of educaton he recommended that they organize a series of studies and experiments designed to systematize education.

The new social order will be concerned primarily with the development of capacity or personality, said Dr. Boyd H. Bode of Columbus, Ohio. "All our institutions will be judged by an educational test," he added.

The elementary school principals were advised by Miss Helen B. Shove of Minneapolis, Minn., to place more emphasis upon how children think and less upon what they think, to consign routine memorization to its rightful place, and to use facts more as a means to understanding than as an evidence of thinking form.

The present situation calls for American educators to display "an unaccustomed militancy on behalf of the schools," it was stated in the resolutions adopted by the National Council of Education.

The resolutions called for education at all times to concern itself with the social and economic problems underlying social stability and progress, and recommended the establishment of a national council on social and economic planning. Petitioning President-Elect Roosevelt to appoint such a council, the association declared that its members should be:

Representative of all types of interest, that it should be constituted in such a way as to give assurance that its accomplishments will be in line with "an intelligent understanding of the larger social issues involved," and that it should have "all the safeguards which other educative agencies have."

At the annual vesper service yesterday afternoon Stolaf's choir sang, and Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, welcomed the visitors.

"The right of the child to a free education is being jeopardized," said Dr. Coffman, and he added, "people are asking whether educational leadership will prove as helpless in its task and responsibility as political and economic leadership has proven."

High Grade Bonds

For Safety of Principal and Income

Suggestions sent on request.

Chase Harris Forbes Corporation
24 Federal Street, Boston

97 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts

INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

Deposits Received by Mail

63 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS DIVIDENDS

National Organization Of Technocrats Hinted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27—The possibility of a national organization to support technocracy in which Mr. Howard Scott and his assistants will participate was admitted here by Mr. Scott in an interview preceding his speech before the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

Mr. Scott is on a speaking trip to half a dozen cities in the Midwest and East and later will go to the coast, coming back through Calgary, in the course of which he will contact some of the scores of local organizations which have been formed by those interested in technocracy.

A coalition between these groups is a strong possibility, Mr. Scott admitted.

"If such a national organization is effected it will not be through anything that might be done by me or my associates," said Mr. Scott, "but it will come about through the force of circumstances."

If a national organization is formed it will not be political in character, Mr. Scott stated.

MICHIGAN BANK RULING

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27 (AP)—Attorney-General Patrick H. O'Brien has ruled that surety companies cannot cancel their bonds protecting deposits during the present banking emergency in Michigan. The opinion was written to Grocer C. Dillman, State Highway Commissioner, whose department has approximately $500,000 on deposit protected by surety bonds.

AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27—Report of American Laundry Machinery Company for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $984,968 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net profit of $771,798 in 1931, equal to $1.23 a share, par $20, on the 626,858 shares.

AFFILIATED PRODUCTS INCOME

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Affiliated Products, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net earnings of $639,227, after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,065,913 in 1931.

CHICAGO ROAD DEFICIT

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville R.R. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a deficit of $1,594,813 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of $1,381,601 in 1931.

Captain Stedman Guest at Boston Chamber Event

Boston today joined the state and nation in honoring Capt. Giles C. Stedman, latest hero of a North Atlantic rescue, at a testimonial luncheon tendered by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the Chamber's main dining room. About 600 persons attended.

A vivid word-picture of the rescue of the crew of the sinking British freighter Exeter City by Captain Stedman, then master of the American Merchant, was given at the luncheon by Capt. Joseph Kemp of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and the special printed menu cards had a brief review of the heroism displayed. Mr. Gerrit Fort, chairman of the Maritime Association, presided.

Mayor James M. Curley and Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy spoke briefly. Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was a guest. The program was radiocast. At the luncheon Captain Stedman received a marine clock from the Maritime Association and a replica of the Quincy granite ball adorning the grounds of the Quincy City Hall from the City of Quincy.

Quincy has arranged a reception, parade and general celebration for next Saturday, at which time Captain Stedman will receive a marine barometer of similar pattern and design as the marine clock given to him today. Captain Stedman will end his present furlough on March 8 when he will sail on the Leviathan in his newly appointed post of staff captain.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Popular vocal program.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Local dance music.
10:00 Sevitzky Hour: chorus.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Reports; sports.
11:15 RKO midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispring Banjos."
5:15 Studio soloists.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; Senator Arthur Vandenberg.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc 244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Deputy Supt. John M. Anderson interviewed by "Tip" O'Neill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Muscanto String Trio.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:15 "Royal German Band."
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra, soloists.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings; pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.
4:30 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; soloists.

LONDON FINDS JOBS FOR 13,500

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Since 1920, the London County Council has provided employment, costing £4,700,000, for 13,500 men, it is reported here. The work schemes were carried out with the assistance of government grants.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 500 4th Ave., New York City

SPECIAL work for married women demonstrating gorgeous styles; amazing values; liberal commission to start; no experience or investment; no canvassing; write fully. HARFORD FROCKS, 432 Fourth Ave., Dept. B-23, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, age 39, experienced in oil business and in appraisals, tax revisions and accounting, seeks position where honesty and trustworthiness are paramount. EWALD O. FISCHER, 6421 W. Garfield Ave., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL finest quality tid-bit chocolates to friends and acquaintances; repeat business; protected territory; agent buys outright, sells at good profit. CHESTERFIELD SWEETS, 108 East 16th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

New York City
309 WEST 109TH STREET—"The Edgerton"
Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express subway station and Fifth Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

A LADY would like another business lady to occupy room in small furnished apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; near Harvard Square. Box L-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED woman; willing worker for general housework, old private house in Manhattan; plain unfurnished room and bath and board, in exchange for services; evenings free. Write Box P-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

CHARLESTON, W. VA., South Ruffner—Attractively furnished 6-room house, Frigidaire; 10 minutes from city. Tel. Capitol 27-394 after 6 p. m.

INSTRUCTION

PIANO taught in your home or at 1017 16th St., Washington, D. C. MRS. C. L. FORD, Metropolitan 7147.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Rent $50; practitioner in office mornings pays $25. For details telephone Longacre 5-7731.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Stenographer, 7 years' experience law, government, banking, literary; available 9:30 to 2 every day except Saturday; 60c an hour. Tel. Cleveland 8437.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

THE BRIDLE PATH RIDING SCHOOL, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Saddle horses available summer camps and schools; saddle horses and hunters for sale.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Furnished front room with large closet, $5.00 week. Tel. Circle 9267.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Single and double outside rooms; one to four persons; some with semi-private baths.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Chevy Chase—Sunny master bedroom, private family, private bath, 2 large clothes closets, garage; breakfast optional; piano; $30 single. Cleveland 9216.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier, and also a competent filing clerk, capable of taking charge of a large file, are available for positions. These young ladies were employed for a number of years with one of the finest firms in Boston which is now out of business. L-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER and COOK (French) wishes position with business couple or small family. Write Box C-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WOMAN, middle-aged, Swiss-German, experienced and well recommended, wishes occupation with small family. Write Box M-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG woman trained in secretarial school, operates banking machine, 2 years bank experience. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LOUISE BARBEY VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Pupils prepared for Concerts, Recitals, etc.; all grades accepted. New York Studio, Carnegie Hall, No. 505, Circle 7-0866. New Jersey Studio, Ridgefield Park, 153 Hudson Ave., Hackensack 2-2976-M. Residence, Jerome 7-3373.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., conducts further lecture courses on the HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, at Livingston School, 608 West End, N. Y. C., commencing Tuesday, Feb. 28, 8:30 p. m.; Monday, March 13, 2 p. m. Write 401 W. 118th. Univ. 4:3510.

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Complete Line Office Supplies
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Amherst Changes Rules on Entrance

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—A change in the entrance requirements of Amherst College in the interest of greater flexibility of preference was announced yesterday by Mr. Stanley King, president of the college. The change will become effective with the entering freshman class next autumn.

Under the new regulation, which will supplant admission requirements which have been in effect some 20 years, it is intended to give the college greater freedom in the choice of men coming to Amherst. Preference will continue to be given men of high intellectual ability and to students having substantial knowledge of foreign languages, English and mathematics. Applicants will be required to have completed 15 units, as certified by the college entrance examination board or by regents examinations, or by the school records.

The college will place great reliance upon the judgment of the secondary schools, but wherever possible will have personal interviews with applicants. Emphasis on entrance Greek and Latin will be lightened. The change results from a study made by Mr. King during the last six months.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

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All makes of Gas-Fired Heating Boilers Installed

CHAIR CANING
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WARD KILGORE, Prop.
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Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories

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"EVERYTHING IN LEATHER"
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GLACIER MINTS
at BOSTON TEA STORE
Our New Location
249 MAIN STREET, LEWISTON Tel. 153

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"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
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Made in Lewiston
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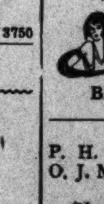
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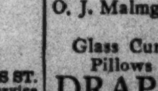
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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
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No need to wait—you will find new things right now at Leavitt's low prices. Come see for yourself.
LEAVITT'S
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Fleur de Lys Jewelry
Beautiful crystal cluster with gold chain. Rainbow, black and white and all colors, earrings to match.
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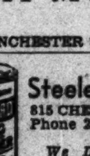
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General Banking and Trust Business
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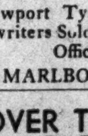
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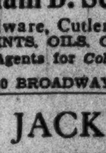
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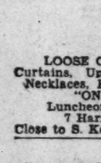
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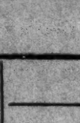
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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Benjamin Randolph

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While buttons were in use in southern Europe as early as the thirteenth century, it was not until the Elizabethan period that they were introduced into England. Up to that time lacings of leather had been the vogue.

In the United States, about 1750, Benjamin Randolph started the manufacturing of wooden buttons. In a small way, brass buttons had been produced in Philadelphia slightly earlier.

The first button factory was established in Waterbury, Conn., in 1800, and that city soon became the center of the industry.

The following years saw considerable progress in the art, as horn, bone, glass, vegetable, ivory and many compositions were produced to serve the purpose.

The discovery of fresh-water mollusks in the Mississippi River, however, was the start of a large industry in the manufacturing of **pearl buttons.**

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A new restaurant—
in New York is equipped with doors operated automatically with the aid of an "electric eye."

More than 600—
different "makes" of automobiles have been manufactured in the United States during the last 30 years.

The full-length statue—
of George Washington, made from life, now standing in the rotunda of the Capitol at Richmond, Va., is valued at $5,000,000.

A price war—
between barbers in East Boston, Mass., brought the price of a shave and a hair cut to a nickel apiece.

What They Say

A Good Book

"Any book is a good book if you get good out of it."—*St. John Adcock.*

Motive

"Without the will to succeed knowledge cannot bring success."—*Harvey S. Firestone.*

Vision

"Eyes were made to look forward: that's why they're in the front of the head."—*Bruce Barton.*

The Sure Way

"To try to gain security through armaments is simply to make war inevitable."—*Lady Astor.*

Rime-O-Grams No. 98

Trees

Published Jan. 30

ANSWERS

1.
Its blossoms are linked
With Cupid and duty;
Its fruit would lend
Even Hesperides beauty.
(Orange Tree)

2.
The rich viscous liquid
Is drained from its side
That the world and his wife
With resilience may ride.
(Hevea—Rubber Tree)

3.
Molest not the spinner
That feeds on this tree,
If you don't want a flaw
In your new hosiery.
(Mulberry Tree)

4.
Surpassing all others
In grandeur and size;
A Cherokee chieftain
Its name signifies.
(Sequoia)

5.
O New England shade-tree,
Our tribute we bring.
Your trunk safely guarded
The grant from a king.
(Charter Oak)

WINNERS

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Mrs. Lee H. Dowd, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City
Mrs. M. F. Emery, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. E. V. Houseworth, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
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Miss Esther Parsons, Providence
Miss C. B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Miss G. A. Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
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Mrs. M. K. Walker, Scranton, Penna.
Miss S. Alberson, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Miss L. A. Campbell, Montreal, Que.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

SEE in every hedgerow
Mark of angels' feet,
Epics in each pebble
Underneath our feet.
—KINGSLEY.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 93 and 109

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of Mozart's boyhood is much like a fairy tale, if without the happy ending. There is happiness in recalling that early series of triumphs in which he took a childlike and modest pleasure, and also in remembering that he could always escape from the trouble of his later days into that place of beauty and peace to which his music gave the key.

The names given him at birth (in Salzburg, 1756) hint that much was expected of him. They were Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Sigismundus. The Biblical *Theophilus*, meaning in Greek, "loved of God," was written in German, *Gottlieb*, and put into Latin as *Amadeus*. He chose to sign "Wolfgang Amadeus."

Mozart's father draws the boy's picture as so intent when at work that interruption, especially of jokes and laughter, was a distress. He lived in visions of a peace and perfectness that were altogether lovely. Yet when work was laid aside none was merrier nor more boyish than young Wolferl, as they called him; and this boyish simplicity endured to his passing at thirty-five.

The father lived for the musical success of his son. In the most brilliant cities of Europe, from Vienna to Paris, from Rome to London, the boy's genius was acclaimed by royal courts and learned academies. It is rather touching to know that this child, always on exhibition among grown people and tested to prove his varied powers, made a close friendship in Florence with a lad of his own age, also gifted in music, from whom he parted with tears.

Incidents of these tours are many, as the full transcription he made from memory after a single hearing at the Sistine Chapel of a work forbidden even to be read. He was received by the stately Vatican guard like a young prince, because the Pope had given him the Order of the Golden Spur, and so he could sign himself "Signor Cavaliere Amadeo." The academy of Bologna gave him its title "compositeur" at 13 years. His opera "Mithridate," written for Milan, when he was 15, drew shouts of viva for "the little master." In the next year he composed seven symphonies and six other pieces. His works total 600.

Of his music chosen for the revised Christian Science Hymnal, Nos. 93 and 109 are perhaps the most characteristic of his flowing grace and exquisite melody. The words of both hymns are by Christian Scientists, No. 109 having been specially written for the music, Ellersdie, and the other, No. 93, with Peace, chosen because it matches the lovely rhythm of the music, which is from the slow movement of the G-major trio.

In expressing her desire in respect to a musical setting to one of her hymns, Mrs. Eddy wrote: "God give you the inspiration of a Mozart to sing, and the vision of a revelator to utter my thoughts in harmony." (Historical files of The Mother Church).

In Lighter Vein

Young Webster

Teacher: "Who knows what blotting paper is?"

Tommy: "Something father hunts for while the ink is getting dry!"—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

Humorist

Shopkeeper (obsessed by the topic of the day): "The pound is down a bit this morning."

Customer: "Go on! How many ounces is it now?"

Differed

Visitor (to baby boy): "And how old are you, my little man?"

The Baby Boy (indignantly): "I'm not old at all. I'm nearly new."—*Boston Herald.*

The Compliment

Angler to rival proudly displaying catch: "Thank goodness, you've caught him. I'm tired of throwing the little beggar back."—*East Sussex News.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Always (Miss C. V. D., who asks that a caution be given against the all-too-frequent *all'-wiz*)—The *a* is preferably the full-strength long *a* as in *way*.

Isaiah (Miss C. V. D.)—Preferably *I-zay'-ya* (*i* as in *ice*, first *a* as in *ace*, second as in *sofa*).

"Issued bi-weekly" (Mrs. I. M. V.)—Correct if the periodical is issued once every two weeks. If issued twice a week, it should be "semiweekly." (Note that Webster's omits the hyphen, "biweekly.")

Omniscience (E. S. S., who asks if there is any authority for pronouncing the word *om'-ni-si'-ence*)—The authority accepted by this newspaper gives the pronunciation as *om-nish'-ense* (*o* and *i* short, *e* clipped). Some dictionaries provide a short *i* syllable after *-nish'-*, but none recognize or list a pronunciation based on the speaking of *omni* and *science*.

Soviet (E. S. S.) — *So-vyet'* (secondary stress on first syllable; *o* long, *e* short).

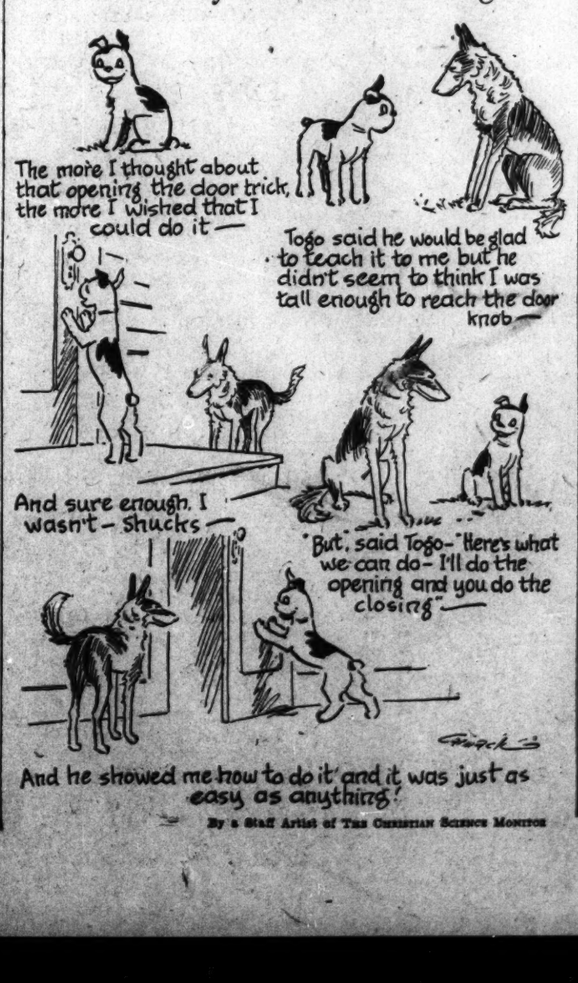
The sound of "r" (Mrs. E. B. H.)—The correspondent writes:

> I wish you would again call attention to the pronunciation of r in such words as "Lord," "fire," "water," etc. So often these are pronounced Laud, fiah, watah, etc.

No doubt, many of our readers would prefer these mispronunciations to the rather common grinding of the *r*'s, but the wise speaker will steer a correct course between these two currents. The *r* is there to be sounded, but not to be stressed.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The more I thought about that opening the door trick, the more I wished that I could do it—
Togo said he would be glad to teach it to me but he didn't seem to think I was tall enough to reach the door knob—
And sure enough, I wasn't—Shucks—
But, said Togo—"Here's what we can do—I'll do the opening and you do the closing"—
And he showed me how to do it and it was just as easy as anything!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AN ENGLISHWOMAN, well known in philanthropic and social service circles, had spent her life in charitable works, giving not only of her ample means but unstintingly of her time and energy. For a number of years she had reported at her desk each morning as punctually as a paid member of any business staff.

Full of years and good works, she was retiring from her active charities. Her associates, the societies and individuals that had been her beneficiaries, wished to show their appreciation of her achievements and her continued efforts through a long period of years and to honor her for her unselfishness, her generosity and devotion. It was decided to have her portrait painted with the hope that sometime it might be hung in the National Portrait Gallery, that unique collection of pictures of famous English men and women of all time, graphically recalling their accomplishments, a reminder of the greatness of the English people.

People were willing to give but they did not have much money. Finally about three hundred pounds was collected, a very small amount for the purpose, for no artist whose reputation was established would do a portrait for that amount.

After much thought, a suggestion came to ask the advice of the great English portrait painter, Sir William Orpen. In his wide acquaintance, he might know of some talented young artist whose ability had not yet been generally recognized and who would be willing to paint the picture for the small consideration.

A committee waited upon Sir William, explained the whole affair to him and asked his advice as to some artist he could recommend. The story of the life of unselfish devotion for the betterment of the less fortunate made a deep and unexpected impression upon the great artist. He said, "I shall consider it an honor and a priviege to paint the portrait myself."

"But, Sir William, we have so little money, barely three hundred pounds, and the cost of the frame must be included in that amount." "The amount," he said, "is not a consideration." And so it was ordered.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 107

Shakespeare's Men

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
His ships lost at sea
Brought quickly the hour
Which placed him within
The grim lender's power.

2.
The wintry winds blew
On his locks unprotected,
When his offspring unkind
This monarch rejected.

3.
A maid fair as morn,
A balcony, too;
And the lover approaching
Will always be true.

4.
The lines of the drama
Read: "This was a man!"
But friendship's rebuke—
Forget it, who can?

5.
With tales that allure
Came the traveler swart;
Fell in love with the maid
And captured her heart.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 107."

Brevities

Detroit News: A neighbor who borrowed the snow shovel last March has been decent about it. With the winter half over, he hasn't billed us for storage.

Arkansas Gazette: Let's hope the machine era doesn't end before a self-pushing lawnmower is evolved.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: R. L. Atkinson of Sturgis, S. D., has been convinced of the value of advertising. He designed an announcement for a daily paper, making known his desire to buy oats. Unfortunately, the word appeared in type as "eats." Responses, however, proved the worth of the printed word.

Oil City Derrick: In any family discussion, the share-the-work movement is enthusiastically indorsed by mother.

New York Sun: Maybe it isn't an electric dollar that is needed so much as an elastic dollar.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1933 • *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Manchuria in the Record

A GRAVE situation faces the world with the League of Nations' adoption of the report condemning Japan's conduct in Manchuria. At Geneva the seriousness of the step was appreciated by all the delegates at this last momentous session. The League hesitated to take it. For many long months, at the risk of arousing criticism from impetuous pro-Leaguers who wanted Geneva to "do something," it has striven to serve the noble cause of conciliation. But, the effort having broken down, there was no option for the League but to proceed with its duty under the all-important Paragraph 4 of Article 15. This was not only to rebuke Japan but to announce over Japan's objection its own plan for the settlement of the Manchurian dispute.

The impasse between Japan and the League arose from the abrupt move which Japan took when she recognized Manchoukuo. This was on September 18 last year. The event was timed so that it should occur exactly one year after the first shot was fired which brought about League intervention. Perhaps it was forced upon Japan by her militarized people. Perhaps the last remnant of democratic government was thereby saved from being swallowed up by military fascism. In all likelihood a final argument was a pre-knowledge of the Lytton Commission's condemnation of the puppet state. Nevertheless this newspaper shares with the bulk of world opinion the feeling that Japan's step was a profound mistake. For it closed diplomatic retreat from the position which Japan held in world councils.

There is ground for thinking that such a retreat might have been made if the military had been content with the occupation of Manchuria and its retention in an indeterminate status. The ground is that not once has Japan disputed the jurisdiction of the League in Manchuria. Within 24 hours of the original incident she had herself communicated the news verbally to the League Council. She acquiesced in the transfer of authority to the League Assembly. She allowed the validity of the march of discussion from Article 11 to Article 15. She herself proposed the dispatch of the Lytton Commission to the scene. All the time she stayed at Geneva to argue her case, sending there the best of her diplomatic talent, armed with experts and dossiers.

Yet, while she was trying to gain world acceptance of her actions, the military in Manchuria was crystallizing the situation without regard for the give and take that lies at the root of diplomatic negotiations.

It may be that Jehol represents the last fling for the Japanese military. In that event the Saionjis and the Saitos, who have been anxious to avoid any break with the world community, may regain their influence. If they do, the League should stand ready to make another effort to bring Japan within the fold of nations.

Time is on the side of peace. The consultation or execution committee provided for in the League's resolution has still to be set up. The coöption of the United States and Soviet Russia has yet to be achieved. The committee has then got to decide upon a wide course of action in executing the League's report. Much time must inevitably be consumed in the dual process of creating a real world organization where none at present exists and in deciding what it shall do. Meantime the cause of settlement with world opinion will have the opportunity of growing in Japan.

If that feeling does grow in Japan, as all peace lovers hope it will, the Japanese people will be assured that their basic needs on the Asiatic mainland are much better appreciated in the West today than they were seventeen months ago. No longer is heard the once-popular remark, "What is Japan doing in Manchuria at all?" The world now realizes that Japan has rights in Manchuria.

The world, however, insists that a clear distinction shall be drawn between the right and the wrong way of remedying grievances. It is the methods more than the consequences of Japan's action that have disturbed the world. The report of the League Assembly affords the basis for the right way. This coincides with the Lytton way. Here is the point of departure in the settlement of the Manchurian dispute for Japan to return to. Till that time comes, the present régime in Japan must stand condemned.

Biography's High Mission

IT IS unlikely that in any other age have men evidenced such an intense interest in the characters not only of the leading figures of their own time but in the natures and the motives of the great, or at least interesting, figures of the past.

The wave of so-called "debunking" biographies was an unfortunate offshoot of this interest. But it was only a superficial aspect and relatively unimportant. After the last of the "debunkers" has dredged up his shovelful of muck and pointed to it with childish glee there will remain those serious workers in the fruitful field and the positive fact of an awakened public concern with something more than superficialities.

Henceforth one can expect closer scrutiny not for sordid "box-office" motives but as an evidence of an increasingly adult demand for a nearer approximation to that most elusive of all elements, namely, fact.

The biographical studies of Mr. Lytton Strachey are excellent examples of a new school which coarser hands brought into disrepute. In the United States the studies of Mr. Gamaliel Bradford are very close in feeling and fundamental treatment to those of Mr. Strachey. In his lectures on biographical method, M. André Maurois, the eminent French author, has emphasized his own debt to Mr. Strachey.

These writers, and others of honest purpose and full equipment, have definitely set this phase of literature upon a highway which many believe leads to a better and a more accurate understanding of men and the factors which have motivated them to specific lines of action.

Biography could not fulfill its high mission so long as it was bound by an inflexible method. So long as it remained "official" it could not be accepted for its face value; the debunkers obviously were equally unreliable, merely occupying the other end of the scale.

Between the two lies the true mean, and the men and women with the capacity to indicate it with something resembling accuracy. To them an increasingly discerning and critical public is turning.

Why Merely *Tax* Liquor?

MR. HENRY GODDARD LEACH, on the editor's page of the current issue of Forum, addresses himself to the question of a substitute for national prohibition in the United States, and does so in a manner that may well provoke some sober second thoughts among any about to embrace the Blaine flat repeal resolution. He asks:

> Out of the confused clamor of propositions, is it not sensible to favor those changes which require the least disruption of the status quo? Is it not best to leave the control of liquor where the people have placed it now for many years—in the hands of the Federal Government?

And he proposes a centralized national liquor monopoly for the distribution of alcoholic beverages, with each state or community having authority to say how much or little it wished dispensed.

His plan is an avowed adaptation of the Bratt system in Sweden, and as such is on common ground with that offered by Mr. John M. Morehead, United States Minister to Sweden, before a congressional committee last year, and with that of Judge Henry W. Anderson as a dissenting member of the Wickersham Commission. It is worth noting, too, that Dr. Lindsay Rogers, professor of public law in Columbia University, declared in a recent issue of the New Republic —which has been vigorously antiprohibitionist —that this type of plan seems to him the only satisfactory substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment.

He emphasizes the importance of eliminating private profit, saying that without a commercialized liquor traffic many of the lesser evils involved can be easily dealt with. He makes it clear, too, that the wishes of a dry state would be much more likely to be respected by a government corporation than by private brewers and distillers.

Mr. Leach interests himself in the governmental revenue presumably to be derived from a federal liquor monopoly. He proposes that this dispensing corporation issue no common stock, only bonds yielding a fixed rate, and hence that all excess profits should go to the Government. This contrasts strikingly with speculation as to what the Government might collect in taxes from a legalized drink trade.

And, to return to Dr. Rogers, the proposition takes on compelling force in his own words:

> If beer is legalized in order to fill empty treasuries, then the National Government should monopolize its manufacture and importation and, acting with the states, should take the profits instead of simply levying taxes.

Here, verily, is a challenge to the disinterestedness of wets. What could be more reasonable? If the Government is to take liquor revenues why should it not take all the profits and have a determining voice in the business rather than take a mere pittance by way of hush money?

Who Is Delinquent?

ANALYSIS by the bureau of investigation of the United States Department of Justice of fingerprint records in 277,778 arrests by American policemen from Feb. 1 to Dec. 31, 1932, reveals facts which must stab the public conscience. Chief among them is that 39 per cent of those arrested were under twenty-five years of age, and 20 per cent were under twenty-one.

One of the most pressing demands on the American community today is to deal more wisely with the child now classed as delinquent and prevent his becoming a youthful or adult criminal. Of course, many so-called "delinquent" children are but neglected children. Yet the number who are really delinquent—who actually come into conflict with the law and the courts—is about 200,000 yearly, according to the findings of one of the committees of President Hoover's White House conference on children.

Into the work of that committee went the wisdom and experience of Judge Frederick P. Cabot of Boston, who was regarded as the country's foremost authority on juvenile delinquency. Dr. Cabot's committee picked as some of the weakest spots in the handling of juvenile delinquency—aside from delinquent parents—inadequate handling of truancy and behavior problems in schools, unnecessary arrests of children, detention in jails and police stations, poorly paid judges not especially prepared or selected for work with children, lack of qualified probation officers, and, "more important than all, lack of a well-rounded and coördinated community program for the development of constructive, wholesome interests, and the early study and guidance of children presenting problems of behavior and personality." The committee asserted that "the knowledge we now have is actually applied in only a few communities, and even there to comparatively small numbers of children."

While criminals—even many below twenty—must be dealt with under the ordinary legal procedure, there is merit in the Cabot committee's recommendation that we need to deal with the delinquent child himself rather than with his offense.

The White House conference set this standard in the "Children's Charter":

> For every child a community which recognizes and plans for his needs, protects him against . . . moral hazards . . . provides him with safe and wholesome places for play and recreation; and makes provision for his cultural and social needs.
>
> For every child who is in conflict with society the right to be dealt with intelligently as society's charge, not society's outcast; with the home, the school, the church, the court and the institution when needed, shaped to return him whenever possible to the normal stream of life.

The Department of Justice figures show the community's need to do this, to institute preventive methods and to provide the sort of training which will keep children from becoming delinquent, and youth from entering upon a life of crime. Whatever differences of opinion there may be about methods of dealing with adult criminals, there can be no question of the challenge to attack that sector of crime which has its roots in neglected, untrained and unprotected children.

Windmills

AN ANCIENT windmill on the Lea, said to have been in use ever since William the Conqueror held deep speech with his barons and began the Domesday Book 850 years ago, has just been abandoned. The first recorded opponent of windmills is Don Quixote, who mistakenly regarded them as fit objects for his lance. But the last century has discovered that windmills have much more dangerous enemies than ever Cervantes' gentle knight could have been. Economic forces have almost swept them off the face of England, only leaving one here and there to serve as a reminder of long-vanished times.

But a champion has arisen to plead the cause of windmills even at the very moment when they appeared likely to disappear forever. This champion is no less unexpected an organization than the Institute of Agricultural Research. The institute defends windmills, not on picturesque or sentimental grounds, but according to the strictest rigor of economic reasoning. Where the electric grid has failed, there the windmill may triumph. The far-famed grid leaves many an isolated homestead and farm without light or power, and the conclusion of the institute is that the power and light which are, in scattered cases, not afforded by the power system, may well be generated by the windmill. As far back as 1924 a farm at Harpenden got all the electricity it needed from a windmill. In fact, it is said that the very mill upon the Lea which is now disused could have provided light and power to half the village. Are the great days of the windmill to return?

Alas, one cannot any longer conceal the fact that the Institute of Agricultural Research, which may be considered the windmill's defending counsel, is situated at Oxford. Will it once more be proved, as Matthew Arnold long ago proclaimed, that Oxford is the home of lost causes and impossible loyalties?

Hanging Culture on a Peg

AN AMUSING article in a recent issue of the Bookman pokes good-humored fun at those who take their culture for "an airing" in the circles they frequent.

Púshkin, Russian poet, is the peg on which Mr. Winthrop Parkhurst hangs his homily. At a parlor gathering some highly cultured person, in reverential tones, utters the poet's name. "Ah, yes," his hearers exclaim, knowingly, "Púshkin." Then silence. All—including the cultured one—are equally afraid of being asked to quote the poet, not a line of whose poetry they have ever read.

Mr. Parkhurst's gentle satire finds even larger scope when it comes to pronunciation. What suspicion is directed at the unfortunate individual who accents the word "irreparable" on the third instead of on the second syllable! Really, no self-respecting scion of the intelligentsia can be expected to invite such an one to dinner.

These little embarrassments in daily speech are but airy trifles, however, compared with the mountain of dismay that looms up when the linguist—both of the near and not so near variety—essays his favorite foreign tongue. "Let the speaker beware" should ever be his guide, particularly in strange company.

Max Beerbohm, in one of his inimitable pen portraits, describes the peculiar, not to say superior, sense of satisfaction the average Englishman derives from the knowledge that he has at his command some colloquial French and a not too comic accent. Until, on one inauspicious day, he hears another Englishman who possesses still more colloquial French with an accent much less comic.

Such encounter spells his Waterloo. Philosophy holds no panacea to cheer his despairing mood. Disillusion haunts his ever more halting essays at talking French. Sometimes it even breaks him of the habit. One pet Púshkin is taken less often for an airing.

Editorial Notes

The Government of Greece announces that it is preparing to derive a revenue by creating several state monopolies. Among these are listed alcoholic beverages, fire and life insurance. Perhaps the Government realizes that if it intends to push the first of these it can hardly neglect to be ready to make such amends as may be possible with the latter items.

New developments in the manufacture of rubber products indicate the feasibility of producing rubber dinnerware in brilliant and artistic colors and meeting every requirement now filled by china, porcelain and other materials. Here, then, is an opportunity to break precedent and depart from the tradition of breaking dishes.

A recent "day" in Congress lasted nearly a month. When days begin to get that long summer must surely be on the way.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Fight Repeal and Educate the People

IT IS very interesting to find Stanley High, formerly the editor of the Christian Herald, long an active member of the Anti-Saloon League, and an earnest proponent of prohibition, declaring in a speech last week at the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, that he believed prohibition was done for as a method of handling the liquor problem, and that the drys should not attempt to block the repeal amendment. Mr. High is quoted as having said that it was possible that ratification might be defeated, but he seemed to think that if it were it would be by merely the limited number of states, thirteen in all, made necessary by the Constitution. He thinks that such defeat of repeal would in the end destroy the Eighteenth Amendment, because, as he puts it:

> We would have nullification, organized, and approved, on a scale more serious than anything we have experienced to date. In short, dry strategy—if it stops repeal by such minority action—would serve, chiefly, to kill the Eighteenth Amendment and, at the same time, prevent any effective substitute from becoming operative.

I have been associated with Mr. High for a long time in this movement, but I cannot agree with this statement of the case. Particularly must I take issue with his recommendation that the dry political activities in Washington should be closed down and that all efforts be centered on education of the people to the dangers inherent in the alcohol traffic. That education can proceed, and proceed even more effectively, while the fight against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is being waged unremittingly. You can always get the American people to pay more attention to arguments and propaganda advanced in support of a concrete political proposition than in abstract arguments intended to buttress up an ethical or a sanitary code.

It is by no means certain that defeat of the repeal amendment can be effected only by the narrow vote of thirteen states. Personally, I am confident that the country as a whole is dry, even conceding that the cities in certain great industrial states are emphatically wet. The utter fatuity and folly of the wet leaders in the Democratic Party in abandoning all the conciliatory declarations with which the opponents of prohibition used to try to make their propositions acceptable, such as the prohibition of the saloon, or the licensing only of light wines and beer, has put the proposition before the people in all its naked ugliness.

It is a straight out-and-out demand that we return to the liquor domination of society and politics to the very same extent that it existed before the magnificent work which led up to the prohibition amendment was yet under way. It is not impossible that much more than a quarter of the states of this Union will revolt against this proposition. The people do not want the saloon back, and the saloon is the one thing which those who are pushing this repeal amendment are preparing to install. The work of propaganda is being financed in large part by the brewers, distillers, and men who seek again to make the enormous profits out of the sale of liquor that were made prior to the adoption of the prohibition policy.

These facts must be made clear to the people. They are themselves an education in the evils of the liquor traffic. They can best be emphasized and made convincing in connection with this new attempt of the liquor trade to control the Government of the United States.

* * *

Personally I have little sympathy with the argument, particularly when it is advanced by friends of prohibition, that we must abandon the law because the people will nullify the law if an attempt is made to keep it on the statute books. This is a frank and brazen assertion that the forces of evil in the United States are more powerful than the forces of good; that evil in itself is the most powerful agency of government which we have to contemplate; that no law can be maintained, if there be a sufficiently large element in the population that would profit in its repeal to demand such action. This is an indictment of the American people such as their greatest enemy should hesitate to put forward.

It is an indictment that cannot be supported by facts. Almost every evil symptom, to which those opposed to prohibition point, appears in equally menacing form in other nations of the world where the sale of liquor is controlled by government. The speakeasy, the bootlegger, the alleged eagerness of young people to drink intoxicating liquors, are apparent in nations which have not yet had the courage to make the attempt to break down that which is unquestionably the greatest force for the undoing of character, and the overthrow of individual self-reliance and prosperity; namely, the liquor trade. If there was ever a moment when it was unnecessary to compromise with this traffic it is today.

A Red Street Car

YOUR first day in Moscow you want to visit an office. You must go on the street car because the guides and taxis are busy with groups.

It takes you an hour to find someone who will write the address of your office in Russian so that you can show it to people who will direct you. You have also the address of the hotel in Russian so that you can get back.

With your address in hand you wait for A, while many cars pass with people hanging on in clusters.

You notice two lines forming to get the next cars. But people do not always keep their places in line; they wander off and return. There seems to be an agreement that once a place is established, it may be kept. Communistic tolerance does not extend, however, to anyone who takes an unfair advantage. Just as a car stops, a large girl comes up and pushes herself into a front place. Two boys pound her with their fists and hurl her on the platform.

Your car comes. You are heaved up in the midst of a solid human mass. Though the car is packed there is a vacant seat by the door and you slide into it, noting that the conductor is standing near. She will help you. You dumbly hold out the Russian address of your office. She reads it dubiously and then smiles, lays her hand on your shoulder, and you take that for a sign that she will tell you when to get off.

Later you learn that the conductor's seat is always reserved for her.

You look at the conductor. She is about sixteen years old, a peasant girl come to the city to work. On her head is a white kerchief that looks very much like the scrap of an old petticoat. Around her neck are dilapidated pearls of the ten-cent-store variety. She wears a white cotton dress of the flimsiest material and a man's old blue coat. She wears no stockings, and shoes that are little more than soles held on by strings. Her hands are dirty with deeply embedded nails. Tucked in her coat you see a book folded as though it were two-thirds read. She is going to school to become cultured.

When from the outside you saw the clusters hanging at the doors, you wondered how the conductor could possibly collect fares. Now that you are sitting by her you see that she does not assert authority as ruler of the car; the paying of fares is the responsibility of the passengers. If someone pays for two or three, she does not look to see which two or three. She merely returns the change, together with a tiny, thin paper receipt and says, "Please." Precious paper in this country, so thin that it almost dissolves in your hand before you reach your destination.

You notice that from the front of the car money is being passed over the heads. A five-ruble note is passed to pay a ten-kopek fare, and the receipt and change are returned.

The conductor makes signs to tell you that you get off at the next stop.

You become apprehensive as you try to make your way to the front door. You cannot tell anyone that you want to get off.

A boy notices your timidity and looks at your address. He makes motions that you are to follow him. He pushes with all his weight through the crowd. You follow.

You come to the front of the car which is reserved for cripples and those with children. They were permitted to enter by the front door and pass their fares back to the conductor. A man on the front platform passes a fare for himself and one for his large sack.

A little boy who would be startlingly beautiful in a picture, but now can hardly be noticed for anything except his dirtiness, leans against a woman with a bag, a baby, and a teakettle. You wonder if the boy's hair, that might be curls, but is a thick mat, has ever been combed. A woman standing near enters into animated conversation which, translated, is something like this.

"Why don't you cut your boy's hair?"

"No, I don't like the new Soviet styles."

"But he would look so pretty with his hair cut."

"Do you think I want his head to look like a pumpkin?"

You feel the strong bodies pressed close together heave forward. You are in a line formed by those who keep passing the words back and forth,

"Are you getting off?"

"Yes, yes, *da, da.*"

"Are you getting off?"

"*Da, da, da.*"

H. R. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Rediscovery of Home

SUNDAY probably is the best day of the week for rediscovering home. The quest, rightly considered, has all the elements of a great adventure. Every roof in the world, if only people realized it, shelters values which have been neglected for years and which more or less hopefully have awaited appreciation. Surely, it is but right that their patience should be rewarded.

Books, for example, exist unnoticed in thousands of dwellings—old books, perhaps, of the kind that were popular fifty or even a hundred years ago; more recent books, possibly, to which a pledge or promise was made at the moment of acquisition but which have been passed over in the confusion of the business of earning a livelihood in a time when that is a particularly engrossing occupation. Investigation of some of the volumes, a tolerant sampling of their contents, might be a gratifying experience.

Pictures, old prints and engravings, too, hang upon thousands of walls in mute anticipation of a moment when they really may be inspected. Certainly, they are seen every once in a while, but it is only rarely that the eyes that behold them actually study their themes. How intriguing they are when closely examined few comprehend. Generally, they are mere space-fillers, not windows into the infinite, as they theoretically are supposed to be.

Furniture, china, silver, each is a special study and a special delight to those who are willing to bestow upon them a little of the attention which it is part of their artistic function to deserve. Attics throughout the land are filled with "put away" things which were saved by the charity of some perception of their worth and yet are not adequately estimated by their owners.

Granted that much of each family's accumulation of household deities may be indefensibly outmoded, the fact remains that occasionally among the débris a real pearl of authentic price may be found. Granted, also, that many of the relics are broken or otherwise damaged, there still is a joy to be found in restoring or reconstructing them.

Few individuals have more than occasional pleasure in their possessions. The passion to acquire them seems to militate against their enjoyment. But now that unrelenting pursuit of novelty is a luxury which no one can afford, the momentary novelties of other years ought to have a chance to demonstrate their innate merit.

Intelligently to review the contents of an average house should be a source of entertainment, if nothing more. Among the best fun to be found anywhere is that of rediscovering the æsthetic possibilities of home.—*Washington Star.*

Romantic Adventure

AN ORGANIZATION to "debunk" the famous Foreign Legion of the French Army has been formed in Paris by numerous Frenchmen and Americans. The prime mover in the business is Philippe Ortiz of New York, whose son, aged 19, left the University of Grenoble in order to join the Legion and participate personally in the romantic episodes in the life of a Legionnaire as depicted in fiction and film. The reality, he found, was quite different, so the elder Ortiz has undertaken a drive to prevent similarly adventurous young men from similar harsh disillusionments.

"Debunking" the Foreign Legion is only a part of the greater job of "debunking" war. Considering the stream of books and stories which have appeared in the years since the war, written by men and women who know what they are talking about, it is very hard to understand how any illusions about the nature of war can remain in the minds of men. Nearly everyone of these writers has endeavored to set forth clearly the terrible physical and mental strain undergone by a soldier in battle. That amounts to torture, whether the individual escapes unscathed or not.

It would be ridiculous to deny that life in the army on active service has its moments. . . . Yet there are very few veterans who would go through those days again, and those who would, you may be sure, never saw very much service or very hard service.

Young men who seek surcease from the boredom of peace in the excitement of military glory are unlikely to be diverted from their quest by advice from their elders. Unfortunately, perhaps, the World War has receded far enough into the past for a whole generation to have grown up and know nothing about it from personal contact. The one way older people may save these younger men from their folly, as Mr. Ortiz may discover, is to make wars difficult to start; to insist that governments act to that end.—*Boston Globe.*